

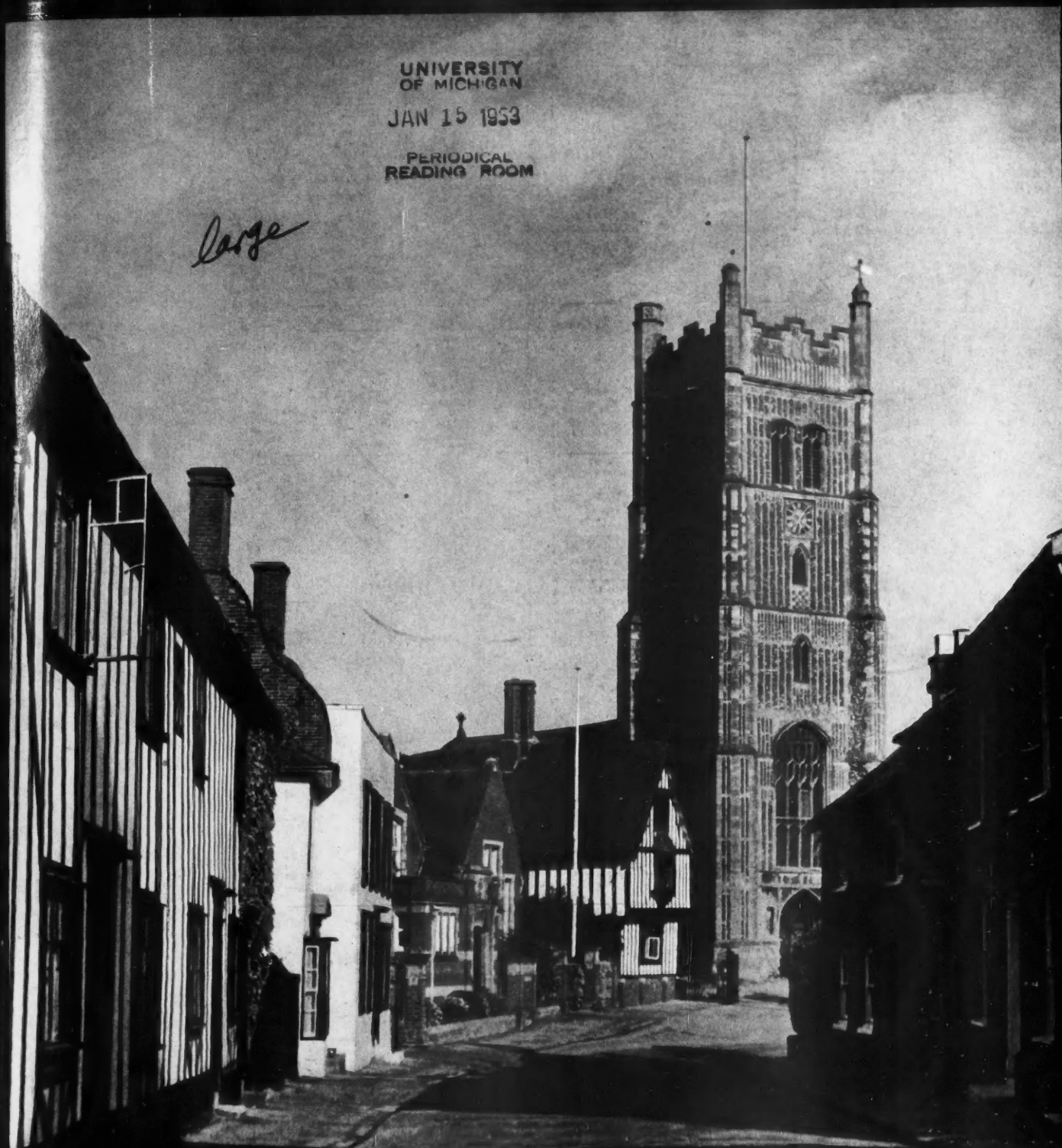
COUNTRY LIFE

UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

JAN 15 1953

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READING ROOM

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classified properties

AUCTIONS

THE MILL HOUSE, FORDINGBRIDGE. 18th-century gem bordered by a trout stream. Suitable for renovation. Illustrated auction particulars together with five other country houses in Dorset and Hants (1s. 6d.) from **REBBECKS** The Square, Bournemouth.

FOR SALE

ARKLEY, HERTS. Magnificently appointed Modern Residence on the Green Belt, close to golf courses and 35 minutes from Town. On 2 floors only: 5 bed., 3 rec., 2 bathrooms, kitchen and morning room. Central heating throughout, panelling to rec. rooms, hall and stairs. Fitted basins. Garage 2 cars. Beautifully planned grounds, about 1 acre. Freehold, £7,750.—**HAMILTON YOUNG & SONS**, 116, Finchley Road, N.W.3. HAM. 8445.

COTSWOLDS. Adj. Minchinhampton Common. Executor's Sale. Pair freehold 6-roomed stone-built Cottages, 1 vac. poss., other completely modernised, whole suitable conversion. Price £3,500.—Box 6472.

EWHRST. 16th-century Cottage for sale. 4 beds., 2 rec., bath, and kit. Central heating. Newly decorated and modernised, oak beams and Tudor brickwork. Land by arrangement. Freehold £4,850.—**RICHARDS**, EMB. 1016.

GLOS. Beautifully placed House for sale, high above Cinderford. 3 beds., dining room, lounge, lavatory up and down. Main services. Garage. Built since war. Ideal for retirement.—Write Box 6471.

HERTS. "Vassars," Langley, Hitchin. Charming Period Residence. 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, w.c., beamed lounge hall (inglenook), lounge, beamed dining room, study, kitchen. Garage. 4-acre paddock. Excellent buildings. Food allocation.—Details, Sole Agents, **HENDALES**, Hermitage Road, Hitchin (Tel.: HIT. 1560).

IRELAND. BATTERSBY & Co., Estate Agents (Est. 1815), F.A.I., Westland Street, Dublin. Sporting Properties and Residential Farms available sale or letting.

KENT. Tudor gem. Only £3,650. Scheduled as an historical monument. Beamed exterior elevation with linen fold panel door. Situated in centre of Cranbrook. 4 bedrooms on level floor, bath, w.c., lounge (stone fireplace), dining and study. All services. Small garden. First class decorative order.—Owner, D.C.H., 1/3, St. Peters Lane, Canterbury (Tel. 3321). (Evenings, Chestfield 303).

NR. MALMESBURY, WILTS. In the heart of the Beaufort Hunt. A small Residential Estate of about 9 acres, having an attractive Cottage-residence recently modernised, under architect's supervision, which affords 2 reception rooms, excellent kitchen, 4 bedrooms, dressing room and fully appointed bathroom, with main water and electricity connected and central tank drainage. Easily maintained grounds and useful farmyard buildings adjacent to 2 good paddocks—all with vacant possession. Price £5,000 Freehold or would be sold with 2 acres.—Apply Sole Agents: **THOMPSON, NOAD AND PHIPPS**, 39, Market Place, Chippenham (Tel. 2271/2).

SHROPSHIRE—HEREFORDSHIRE and RADNORSHIRE. Country Residences and Town Houses for sale with possession.—Particulars from **MORRIS, BARKER AND POOLE**, Ludlow.

SOMERSET-WILTS BORDERS. Bath 14 miles. Unique small Country Residence of great charm with delightful terraced pleasure garden bounded by trout stream. The well-appointed stone-built and tiled residence contains entrance hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, sun loggia, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids room and domestic offices. Central heating throughout. Estate water. Main electricity. Garage for 3 cars. Excellent cottage (let). Productive kitchen garden. Vacant possession. Price £9,225 freehold.—for further particulars and to view, apply **SENIOR & GODWIN**, Chartered Surveyors, Sherborne, Dorset. Tel. 5.

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SOUTH ESSEX. Attractive Residential Holding, 30 acres. 15th-century farmhouse. 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main water and electricity. Excellent buildings, extensive piggeries, cowhouse and large poultry sheds. Price £8,750, including practically new farming equipment.

COLCHESTER 8 MILES. Elizabethan Country Residence. 4 reception, 5 principal bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating. Main services. Walled-in pleasure grounds and kitchen garden. Price £5,000.

NEAR COLCHESTER. Close main-line station. Georgian-style Residence. 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage and outbuildings. Pleasure garden, orchard, paddock, 6 acres. Price £5,300. Apply to: **STURRIDGE & SON**, Coggeshall, Essex. Tel. 204.

WORCESTER CITY outskirts. Charming bijou Residence standing in unique position on high ground, with full view Malvern Hills to the west. Approached by asphalt and paved drive through wooded copse; with easily worked garden and strong young orchard. Modern house, 3 bedrooms, large lounge, dining room, ultra-modern kitchen, bathroom, toilets; h. and c. all bedrooms. Central heating, gas, electricity, city water, telephone. 2 garages. Log house and store in paved potting yard. Surrounded two sides lovely conifer trees. The whole freehold £6,950.—Box 6438.

ESTATES, FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS FOR SALE

BRAUNCEWELL MANOR. A compact Residential Agricultural Estate in a favoured part of Lincolnshire between Sleaford, 5 miles, and Lincoln, 12 miles, with excellent sporting, transport and market facilities. Small stone-built manor house. 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms. Electric light. Stabling. Superior set of premises. 9 good cottages, 676 acres. With vacant possession. Title and Land Tax redeemed. Auction in January unless sold privately meanwhile.—**ARTHUR RUTTER, SONS & CO.**, 86, Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds (Tel. 83).

SOUTH CORNWALL. Close to Falmouth and Helford River. Freehold Small Farm, comprising detached modernised cottage-style residence (3 beds., bathroom, etc.), good range of outbuildings and 18 acres of rich old pasture suitable for dairy farming, market gardening, flower growing, etc. Auction on January 6, 1953 (unless previously sold).—Particulars and photographs from **JOHN JULIAN & CO.**, Auctioneers, Falmouth. Tel. 1296 (2 lines).

WEST IRELAND. Attractive Georgian Mansion in the midst of sporting and hunting country. The accommodation comprises 5 reception rooms, 7 main bedrooms, 9 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. The mansion has been kept in first-class order and modernised throughout. Central heating. Telephone. Electricity by private plant. Original Adam decorations in the various reception rooms. First-class farm, outbuildings and cottages, on 450 acres of land.—The property is held fully freehold. Apply to the Sole Agents: **TOWN & COUNTRY ESTATES (IRELAND) LTD.**, 27/28, Clare Street, Merrion Square, Dublin. Solicitors: **DARLEY & CO.**, 31, Kildare Street, Dublin.

COMPANY

REGISTRATIONS FOR SALE

CO. REGNS. FOR SALE. £25 each complete (with seal, Stat. books). Building; Jewellery; food; property; import/export; general dealers; trust investment. No trading. Others with agreed Income Tax losses.—**Business Econ. (C.L.)**, 128, Albany Street, London, N.W.1 (EUS 8308/8178).

WANTED

FARMHOUSE of character and 30 acres, Oxfordshire, Chilterns or Cotswolds. Messrs. Nicholas have been instructed by a client to advertise for a farmhouse of some character on high ground in unspoilt setting with at least 30 acres: quite willing to improve, and prepared to pay a good price. In no hurry for possession.—Write, "K." c/o Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading. (No commission required.)

WANTED, BERKSHIRE (in the country west of Reading towards Newbury, Kintbury and Wantage). A Country House with 9 bedrooms and a little grazing. Price about £12,000. No hurry for possession.—Write "P." c/o Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading (Tel. 4441/2/3).

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Furnished

HORSHAM 4 MILES. Maisonette, well furnished, own front door, 5 rooms, electric kitchen, bath. Garage. Garden. To let, in attractive country house. Length of tenancy by agreement.—Box 6477.

NORTH BERWICK. To let with immediate entry until April 30, 1953, overlooking golf course and bay, pleasant, compact, stone-built House in walled grounds. Well furnished. Central heating. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, day and night nurseries, 3 bathrooms, usual offices. Well-stocked garden with produce available for sale to tenant.—Apply Factor, **HAMILTON ESTATES OFFICE**, Hamilton.

NORTH WALES COAST. Healthy, fog-free equable climate, near Colwyn Bay and Llandudno. Very modern and comfortably furnished attractive Small House, with garage, 3 bedrooms, tiled bathroom and kitchenette, immersion heater, all main services and conveniences. Indefinite period. 5 gns. per week including rates.—**T. BRACKSTONE & CO.**, Estate Agents, Colwyn Bay. Tel. 2886.

WANTED TO RENT

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BEXHILL, COODEN AND DISTRICT. Agents: **STAINES & CO.** (Est. 1892), Devonshire Road, Bexhill (Tel. 349).

BUCKS. Details of Residential Properties now available on application to **HETHERINGTON & SECRETY, F.A.I.**, Estate Offices, Gerrards Cross (Tel. 2094-2510), and Beaconsfield (Tel. 249 and 1054), and at London, W.5.

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COTSWOLDS. Also Berks, Oxon and Wilts. **HOBBS & CHAMBERS**, Chartered Surveyors, Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Cirencester (Tel. 62-63), and Faringdon (Tel. 2113).

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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CXII No. 2918

DECEMBER 19, 1952

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56 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF LONDON

Occupying a fine situation about 280 feet up with excellent all round views.

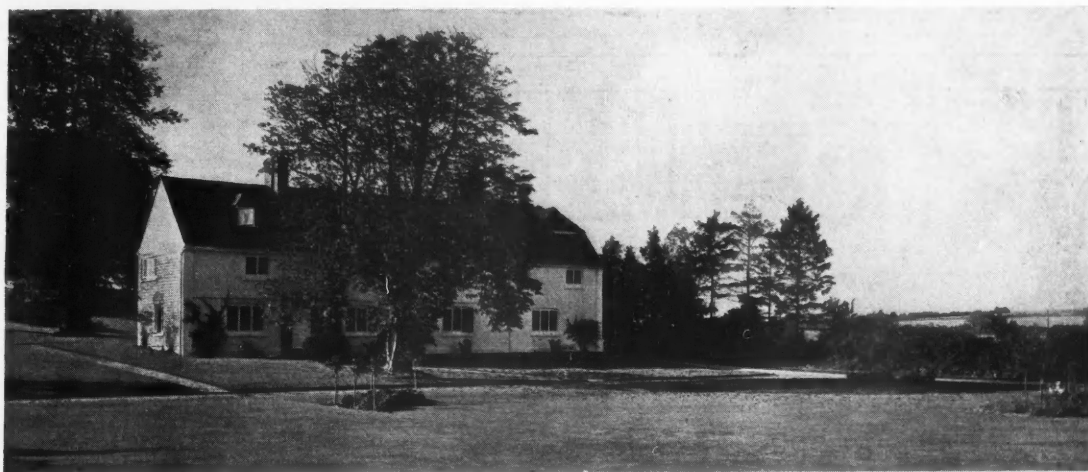
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Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms (2 suites), 4 bathrooms, labour-saving domestic offices. Central heating.

Main electric light and power. Attractive gardens and grounds. En Tout Cas hard tennis court, lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, orchard.



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Secondary Residence with 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms and bathroom.

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About 350 acres pasture.
150 acres arable and 100 woodland.



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MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN DRAINAGE.

Garages. Stabling (12).

3-bedroomed bothy. Outbuildings.

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Beautiful gardens and land extending to a total of about 76 ACRES

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380 feet up facing south.
Lounge, study, dining
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MAIN ELECTRIC
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Many old-world features.
Garden.
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Entrance hall, cloakroom,
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2 bathrooms,
kitchen, etc.

MAIN SERVICES.

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[Continued on page 2011]

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MODERN REQUIREMENTS

CENTRAL HEATING AND FITTED
BASINS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND
MAIN WATER



16 bed. and dressing rooms, 9 bathrooms,
hall and 5 lofty reception rooms,
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COTTAGES

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WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN,
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On high ground on a southern slope with extensive views.



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Lounge hall, 5 reception rooms, 15 bedrooms (9 fitted basins), 4 bathrooms. Part central heating. Main electric light, power, gas and water. Modern drainage. Garages for several cars. Good outbuildings. 3 cottages. Matured gardens with wide lawns, ornamental trees, rose garden, fruit trees and kitchen garden.

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3-acre field possibly available.

The Property would be sold excluding the cottages.

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In a highly favoured residential area.

Close to bus and Green Line services. Station 1 mile.

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A CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER

(Believed to have been designed by a pupil of the late Sir Edwin Lutyens.)

Lounge hall with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, loggia, breakfast room or maids' sitting room, 6 principal and 2 maids' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

MAIN WATER, MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER, GAS, COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING

Basins in 4 bedrooms. Garage for 3 cars. Stable and other outbuildings. Delightful, simple garden, excellent kitchen garden and a paddock. IN ALL ABOUT 5¾ ACRES.

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(Note.—The House lends itself for occupation as two units.)

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with a

CHARMING 16th-CENTURY HOUSE

(BRICK BUILT, TILED ROOF)

HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS (2 WITH INGLENOOKS), OAK STAIRCASE, 6 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, GOOD DOMESTIC OFFICES. ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS.

Excellent BARN with stage or music gallery and studio or workshop. Range of farm buildings. Cottage residence. Gardener's cottage.

16 ACRES

including convenient-sized paddocks.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD as a whole or in Lots by Auction in the Spring:
unless acceptable offer received meantime

Auctioneers and Sole Agents: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, as above.



HAMPTON & SONS

6 ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

REGent 6222 (20 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



15th-CENTURY RESIDENCE OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

ESSEX—SUFFOLK BORDERS

Delightful position in the midst of well-timbered country on edge of old-world village.
UNIQUE COUNTRY HOUSE



with fine south bay window (c. 1580) and other original features.
Fine lounge and staircase hall with linenfold panelling and Tudor fireplace. 3 reception rooms, 5 principal and 3 staff rooms, 3 baths, modern offices with Aga cooker. *Main electricity. Central heating. Own water.*
Garages, stabling.
Excellent lodge. Old English gardens and grounds with moat fed by spring, orchard.
2 paddocks. **IN ALL ABOUT 11½ ACRES**

Bounded by the River Stour, producing coarse fishing.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended.

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (E.7,524)

IN DELIGHTFUL VILLAGE

CLOSE TO SEVENOAKS

Open views. Rural surroundings.

LOVELY OLD RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER



Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, staff room and offices.

Exceptionally well appointed throughout.

All main services.

GARAGE

Playroom.

Useful outbuildings.

Charming grounds and paddock in all about **2½ ACRES**

£7,500 FREEHOLD. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (K.58,677)

Close to WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE

and adjoining National Trust Land

MODERN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE ON 2 FLOORS ONLY



Hall, magnificent lounge (28 ft. by 20 ft.), dining room, labour-saving offices with maids' sitting room, 5 bedrooms (all with basins), 2 bathrooms.

Main services.

GARAGE 2 cars.

3-bedroomed COTTAGE

Matured and well-timbered gardens and grounds of **SOME 3 ACRES**

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Offers invited to close estate.

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.34,716)

HERTS—ESSEX BORDERS

NEAR BISHOP'S STORTFORD

London under 30 miles (fast train service).

CHARMING PERIOD COUNTRY COTTAGE

Skilfully modernised and in excellent order.



3 reception rooms, usual offices, maids' room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, sun room

Central heating.

Main electricity.

Garage and outbuildings.

Delightful garden.

FREEHOLD £5,000 OR NEAR OFFER

Details from HAMPTON & SONS, as above, or 34, South Street, Bishop's Stortford. Tel. 243.

Actually Adjoining LIMPSFIELD COMMON

and golf course.

CHOICE FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY

Well-maintained and sumptuously fitted Residence.

3 sunny reception rooms, loggia, 8 bedrooms, dressing and bathrooms, compact offices.

Co.'s electric light and water.

Central heating.

Basins in bedrooms.

Cottage. Garage (3).

Heated greenhouse, etc.

Fascinating garden, kitchen garden and paddock, in all

ABOUT 6¾ ACRES



NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED

Highly recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (S.14,092)

EXCLUSIVE ASCOT AREA

Adjoining the ROYAL BERKSHIRE GOLF COURSE. Buses passing the property.

THIS CHARMING MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

In superb order throughout.

5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 reception rooms, cloaks, playroom.

Central heating. Aga.

Main services.

Garage for 2.

Attractive, inexpensive terraced gardens of

3 ACRES



PRICE ONLY £9,000

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (B.42,089)

In the LOVELY AND UNSPOILT MEON VALLEY

Secluded situation in centre of charming old village.

AN ANCIENT MANOR HOUSE OF HISTORICAL INTEREST SYMPATHETICALLY MODERNISED

Full of old oak and other features.

4 reception rooms, including fine dining room 32 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in., compact offices and kitchen with Aga cooker. Staff bed-sitting room and bathroom, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 4 bathrooms.

Main electric light and water

Central heating.

Good cottage.

Garage and stables.

Delightful old grounds, partly walled hard tennis court.

Small swimming pool, etc.

5 acres.



OFFERS INVITED FOR FREEHOLD

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.42,626)

DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT SITUATION ADJOINING GOLF COURSE

NEAR GODALMING

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON 2 FLOORS

Hall, 3 reception rooms, compact offices, 5 bed and dressing, 2 bathrooms, staff flat.

Co.'s services.

GARAGE, STABLING, BUILDINGS.

Most attractive grounds in all

ABOUT 1¾ ACRES



STRONGLY RECOMMENDED. £7,950 FREEHOLD

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.59,415)

REGENT
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY, W.1

OUTSKIRTS OF KENT VILLAGE

In a secluded position overlooking lovely wooded country conveniently situate for Tunbridge Wells and Hastings.

A Charming Georgian Residence

Carefully modernised with 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, playroom, 2 baths. Self-contained 4-room flat. All main services. Central heating.

Garage and numerous outbuildings.

Well-timbered gardens, lawns, pretty woodland stream, orchard and grassland in all

ABOUT 11 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (19,845)

HAMPSHIRE, NEAR ALTON

In a village, in lovely country, some 700 ft. above sea level.

A CHARMING OLD COTTAGE

Completely modernised and labour saving.

3 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity and water. Radiators. Garage.

Matured garden with productive vegetable garden, fruit, etc.

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £4,850

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (19,765)

HEATHFIELD, SUSSEX

Occupying a magnificent position commanding exceptionally fine panoramic views.

AN ATTRACTIVE UP-TO-DATE RESIDENCE



Built of red brick, partly weather tiled and containing lounge hall, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Secluded, well-timbered gardens and grounds of

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,500

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,953)

IN EAST SUSSEX VILLAGE

Near station, shops and excellent bus services to London, Tunbridge Wells and the coast.

SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER

In splendid order and easy to run.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, third large room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main Services, Radiators, Garage. Charming small garden with grass paddock and fruit trees, in all ABOUT ¾ ACRE

ONLY £4,250 FREEHOLD. LOW RATES

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (19,737)

HERTS, NEAR RICKMANSWORTH

In a quiet position overlooking unspoilt country and convenient for fast electric train service to London.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

built of red brick with tiled roof and in good order 2 reception rooms, playroom, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating. Garage

Matured gardens with lawns, productive kitchen garden, orchard, etc., in all ABOUT 1¼ ACRES

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,950. VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (19,865)

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33-34

SURREY. MUCH FAVOURED DISTRICT. 45 MINUTES LONDON

In a rural situation on outskirts of old-world village, 2 miles main line station.

FINE VIEWS OF THE RAMMORE RIDGE

FASCINATING OLD HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM AND ATMOSPHERE



Completely modernised regardless of expense and now in faultless condition, formerly the home of well-known film star.

Lounge hall and 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms (arranged in suites), 3 bathrooms, self-contained staff flat, labour-saving offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES

CENTRAL HEATING (oil-fired)

MODERN STABLING, 8 BOXES

GARAGE, COTTAGE, GAMES ROOM

Very attractive grounds, hard tennis court, prolific kitchen garden and orchard. Valuable paddocks and woodland, in all about

24 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Confidently recommended by the Agents: Messrs. PEARSON COLE & SHORLAND, 249, High Street, Dorking (Tel. 3897). RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

SUFFOLK. NEAR SUDBURY

High position on fringe of unspoilt village

COMPLETELY MODERNISED RESIDENCE WITH
GEORGIAN CHARACTERISTICS

7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating. Main electricity and water. GARAGES. STABLING. LOVELY GARDENS. PADDOCK.

ABOUT 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,000

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR as above.

GROsvenor
2861

TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Cornishmen, London"

40 MINUTES RAIL PADDINGTON

Beautiful position on high ground near Winter Hill.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER

Hall, 3 reception, sun room, 2 bathrooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms (4 h. and c.). Central heating. Main services. Telephone. Double garage. Outbuildings. Most attractive gardens, stone paving, tennis lawn, kitchen garden.

1 ACRE. FREEHOLD

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (23504)

BORDERS OF NEW FOREST

Convenient for station and bus route.

ATTRACTIVE LITTLE HOUSE OF REGENCY CHARACTER

Hall, 2 reception, modern kitchen, 4 bedrooms (1 h. and c.), bathroom.

Main electricity and water. Telephone. Garage.

Simply disposed garden and paddock, 1½ ACRES

BARGAIN AT £3,250 FREEHOLD OR NEAR OFFER

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (28129)

RATED AS HORTICULTURAL HOLDING

CHILTERN HILLS

Easy reach Reading and Henley, 380 ft. up.

CHARMING HOUSE (PART QUEEN ANNE PERIOD)

Hall, 3 reception, bathroom, 4 bedrooms (h. and c.). Central heating, Aga.

Main water and electricity. Phone. Garages. Pighouse.

Gardens and 4 acres soft fruit, also field.

IN ALL 12 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (28259)

WEST SURREY

Favourite residential district, affording good golf, and easy daily access to London (36 minutes by rail).

DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

8 bedrooms (6 fitted basins h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, 3 good reception rooms, lounge hall, compact offices with sitting room.

ALL MAIN SERVICES

GARAGE

Loose box, etc. Well-timbered garden, profusion of rhododendrons and azaleas, completely secluded, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, etc.

In all about

2½ ACRES



MODERATE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (25347).

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, F.R.I.C.S.

SALISBURY, LONDON, SHERBORNE, SOUTHAMPTON, TAUNTON

MID WILTSHIRE

Six miles from Devizes

A PLEASANT OLD COUNTRY HOUSE



3 reception rooms, 4 principal bedrooms, bathroom, downstairs cloakroom.

GARAGE AND
STABLING

Delightful garden. Paddock. In all ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

MAIN ELECTRICITY
AND WATER

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: Salisbury Office. (Tel. 2467/8).

IN THE SOUTH WEST

For sale freehold with vacant possession

AN ATTESTED CORN AND STOCK FARM ABOUT 615 ACRES

In a ring fence and in first-class order.

FARMHOUSE AND SIX EXCELLENT COTTAGES

Ample modern buildings including new brick barn and dairy parlour.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. GOOD WATER SUPPLY

Piped water to every field.

SOUTH DEVON

COMPACT ATTESTED DAIRY FARM ABOUT 50 ACRES

STONE-BUILT FARMHOUSE with 4 bedrooms, etc. GOOD BUILDINGS, including tyings for 10 cows.

MAIN ELECTRICITY THROUGHOUT

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

SOUTH HANTS

AN ATTESTED DAIRY FARM ABOUT 102 ACRES, including pasture, arable and woodland.

ATTRACTIVE PERIOD FARMHOUSE with 5 bedrooms. Useful range of farm buildings, including cowstalls to stand 30 and newly constructed bull pen.

MAIN WATER. OWN ELECTRICITY (230 volts.)

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Apply Salisbury Office (Tel. 2467/8).

GROsvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1.CHARMING OLD-WORLD HOUSE
IN BEAUTIFUL PART OF KENT

Completely modernised, but with all old features.

6 bed. (3 with basins), bathroom, 3 reception rooms.
Central heating. Main water and electricity. Garage.
3½ ACRES garden with lake. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD**
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London,
W.1. (D2118)

SOUTH DEVON

Within 4 miles main-line station. 700 ft. up, facing south.

MODERNISED MANOR HOUSE

7 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

4 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD £8,000

The property is well suited for use as a guest house or
similar purposes.GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London,
W.1. (C.7317)

SURREY. 30 mins. London

On bus route to Sutton, Epsom, Leatherhead, etc. Within
1 mile station (electric train service to Victoria and London
Bridge).A modern residence possessing rooms of more than
average dimension including lounge 35 ft. by 30 ft. 5 bed.,
bath. All main services. Central heating. Garage. Garden.
FREEHOLD £6,750 GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (D.1534)32, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
CASTLE CHAMBERS, ROCHESTER

H. & R. L. COBB

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS

138, HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS
7, ASHFORD ROAD, MAIDSTONE

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

A FREEHOLD FRUIT AND MARKET GARDEN
PROPERTY AT SWANLEY, KENT

known as

THE MOUNT ESTATE

Comprising 166 ACRES of FRUIT PLANTATION AND MARKET GARDEN
LAND WITH HOUSE

17 COTTAGES AND BUILDINGS, including 2½ acres of glass houses.

WITH POSSESSION

For particulars apply Agents at Castle Chambers, Rochester (Chatham 3036).

EAST KENT. A CHOICE COMPACT FRUIT HOLDING
OF ABOUT 80 ACRES WITH HOUSE6 COTTAGES, AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AND ENCLOSURES OF
PASTURE ORCHARD

consisting of

CHERRIES, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, ETC., OF GOOD COMMERCIAL
VARIETIES

WITH POSSESSION

For particulars apply Agents at Castle Chambers, Rochester (Chatham 3036).

KENT

Near Charing. About 6½ miles Ashford, 12 miles Maidstone. Occupying one of the
finest positions in the county, about 500 ft. above sea level with glorious views over the
Kentish countryside.

CHARMING SMALL RESIDENCE

containing 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, ample domestic offices.
Main water, gas and electricity. Central heating throughout. Garages for 2 cars,
greenhouse and buildings. Perfect garden. Also delightful old windmill in excellent
state of preservation and suitable for residential use. Farm buildings and entrance
bungalow-lodge (let), having 2 bedrooms, living room, bathroom, kitchen, etc.

Main water, gas and electricity. Pastureland and small area of woods.

VACANT POSSESSION (EXCEPT ENTRANCE LODGE)

For further particulars apply Agents, as above (Maidstone 3428).

TO LET FURNISHED

KENT, MARGATE

10 miles Maidstone, 3 miles Tonbridge. With main line to London.

ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED 15th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Convenient to village, containing 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen, etc.,
3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating throughout. Main services. Garage and
grounds.**TO LET IMMEDIATELY FOR APPROXIMATELY 15 MONTHS**

No children or animals.

RENT 7 GUINEAS PER WEEK

For further particulars apply Agents, as above (Maidstone 3428).

Tel.: MAYfair
0023-4

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

130, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

By direction of Lt.-Col. J. S. Unthank, D.S.O.

NORFOLK

Within 12 miles of Norwich.

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AND
SPORTING ESTATES

THE BEDINGHAM ESTATE, 1,568 ACRES

GROSS RENTS £2,500 PER ANNUM

11 DAIRY AND MIXED FARMS, 2 SMALLHOLDINGS, 19 COTTAGES,
WOODLANDS AND SPORTING RIGHTS. ALSO

CHURCH FARM, BAWBURGH, NEAR NORWICH

317 ACRES LET AT £525 PER ANNUM

TO BE SOLD PRIVATELY AS A WHOLE OR BY AUCTION
IN THE SPRING OF 1953A REASONABLE PRICE WILL BE ENTERTAINED FOR THE ENTIRE
PROPERTIES OF 1,885 ACRESDetails and plans from the Sole Agents: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, as above, or at
2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289).

And at NORWICH, STOWMARKET, CAMBRIDGE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, HOLT and HADLEIGH

RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES
FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

County	Bedrooms	Cottages	Acreage	Price	Folio
BUCKS	4	2	600	£32,500	2447
BERKS	5	2	110	£25,000	2499
DEVON	4	1	157	£10,750	2513
ESSEX	5	3	106	£18,000	2418
GLOS	10	10	512	£60,000	2479
HANTS	6	2	175	£12,500	2406
HERTS	3	2	20	£10,500	2467
HUNTS	6	2	179	£11,500	2356
SOMERSET	6	2	263	£20,000	2518
SUFFOLK	6	2	229	£20,000	2523
SUSSEX	10	4	230	£31,500	2537

Full details of the above and others from R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 130, Mount Street,
W.1.

WANTED TO BUY IN EAST ANGLIA

(Preferably Norfolk or Suffolk)

A RESIDENTIAL DAIRY AND MIXED FARM OF ABOUT 250 ACRES.

Pleasantly situated.

GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE with 5 to 7 bedrooms and modern amenities.
SECONDARY MANAGER'S HOUSE if possible and COTTAGES.

PRICE TO £25,000. Usual selling commission required.

Reply to R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289),
or as above.56, BAKER STREET,
LONDON, W.1

DRUCE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1822
WELbeck 4488 (20 lines)

SEVENOAKS, KENT

SUPERBLY APPOINTED COUNTRY MANSION SET IN 38 ACRES

5 ACRES beautifully stocked pleasure and vegetable gardens.

5 GREENHOUSES

7 GARAGES, etc.

Converted into 5 com-
pletely self-contained
residences.3 let producing £700 p.a.
Vacant Possession of 1
magnificent flat of 6 bed-
rooms, 3 reception rooms,
2 bathrooms and kitchen,
and smaller flat of 3 rooms,
dining-kitchen, bathroom.

Central heating throughout.

TO BE SOLD AS A WHOLE OR A PARTNERSHIP WOULD BE
CONSIDERED

For details apply to the Agents, above.



HENDON, 7 miles West End

OLD-WORLD FAMILY HOUSE IN FINE CENTRAL POSITION

Completely restored regardless of expense. 4-6 bedrooms, 22 ft. 6 in. lounge,
25 ft. dining room, breakfast room, 2 bathrooms, modern kitchen.

FULL CENTRAL HEATING. LARGE GARAGE

1 ACRE beautifully cultivated gardens.

Inspected and recommended. £8,250 FREEHOLD, OR OFFER.

MAIDENHEAD

DELIGHTFUL REGENCY RESIDENCE IN PROFESSIONAL
POSITION

Set well back from road.

5 BEDROOMS, 3 RECEPTION, KITCHEN, BATHROOM
£3,950 FREEHOLD, OR OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. BARGAIN

SURREY

PLEASANT CONVERSION FROM 3 PERIOD COTTAGES, Circa 1693

in a rural situation on the outskirts of a village. Completely modernised yet
retaining all the old-world charm with a multitude of oak beams. 3 bedrooms and
1 dressing room, 2 reception, kitchen and bathroom. Garage with loft over.

Main electricity and water. Modern drainage.

£4,850 FREEHOLD

WANTED FOR Waiting Applicants

HOUSES, COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS OF CHARACTER WITHIN
40 50-MILE RADIUS LONDON

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

GROsvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

THE WHITE HOUSE, TUNBRIDGE WELLS

On the outskirts of the town, in a rural position. London 1 hour.

A CHARMING LOW-BUILT REGENCY HOUSE ON 2 FLOORS

Occupying a sunny and beautiful position
approached by a metalled drive

and containing

LOUNGE HALL

3 RECEPTION ROOMS

LARGE LIGHT KITCHEN

CLOAKROOM and STAFF or PLAYROOM

5 BEDROOMS, DRESSING ROOM AND

BATHROOM

MAIN SERVICES



SELF-CONTAINED STAFF OR NURSERY
WING OF 3 ROOMS, KITCHEN AND
BATHROOM

Garages for 3 cars.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE

Particularly charming gardens with tennis
lawn.

Excellent productive kitchen garden and
2 meadows.

ABOUT 4½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

PRICE £8,000

Joint Agents: Messrs. BRACKETT & SONS,
27-9, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, and
CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

REGent 0911
2858 and 0677

SUFFOLK

Convenient for Wickham Market, Framlingham,
Woodbridge and Ipswich.

For Sale,

A Most Attractive Country Residence

Southern aspect, lovely views and in a splendid district
for almost all country pursuits.

Lounge-dining room, another sitting room, excellent
offices, cloakroom, 6-7 bedrooms (2 with basins),
2 well-fitted bathrooms.

Electric light. Ample water. Central heating.

Entrance lodge.

Splendid outbuildings. Charming grounds, orchard,
etc., in all

ABOUT 6½ ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,500

Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES AND
WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.25,689)

WILTS/GLOS BORDERS

High situation: lovely views. In a first-rate social and
sporting district.

Accommodation: HALL AND 3 SITTING ROOMS, 8-9
BEDROOMS (majority with basins), 4 BATHROOMS,
CLOAKROOM, WELL-FITTED OFFICES, AGA
COOKER AND AGAMATIC HOT WATER BOILER.
MAIN ELECTRICITY AND POWER. CENTRAL
HEATING. ABUNDANT WATER

Splendid stabling with flat over.

Modern garage for 2 cars.

T.T. AND ATTESTED FARM BUILDINGS. (Note.—
The valuable Jersey herd could, if desired, be purchased.)

ABOUT 37 ACRES (more rented)

2 modern cottages with baths and electric light. Well
laid-out gardens and grounds, with hard tennis court.

Everything in first-rate order.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION BY
PRIVATE TREATY, FREEHOLD, MODERATE
PRICE

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Sole Agents:
JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, London Office, 44, St.
James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.10,641)

KENT

In that lovely part of the county, above the Eltham Valley
between Canterbury and Folkestone, 430 ft. above sea level
and 12 miles from Sandwich.

FOR SALE,

Lovely Old Country Residence,

QUEEN ANNE AND WILLIAM-AND-MARY
PERIODS IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER, and modern-
ised, but retaining characteristic features.

Hall and 3 sitting rooms, cloakroom, 5 principal and
3 attic bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent offices.

Main electricity and power. Partial central heating.

New Agamatic hot water boiler. Stabling and garage.

Cottage with bathroom and electric light. Charming old
gardens and orchard and 13½ acres of land.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 16 ACRES

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Sole Agents
(L.R.25,811)

7, HANOVER SQUARE,
LONDON, W.1

WAY & WALLER, LTD.

Telephone:
MAYfair 9022 (10 lines)

NEAR ASHFORD, KENT

In the pretty village of Ham Street.



MODERNISED COUNTRY PROPERTY

6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception. Main services.
Central heating. Garage. Well-stocked garden of
13¼ ACRES

PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD or near offer.

BRACKNELL, BERKSHIRE

Close to Windsor and Ascot. Easy reach of station. London
28 miles.



A COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOUSE

7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, billiard room,
domestic offices. Central heating. Garage.
2 ACRES

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

Overlooking the river, London 35 miles.



BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE

6 principal bedrooms, 4 secondary, 4 bathrooms,
4 reception. Central heating. Garages. Lovely grounds
of 4½ ACRES.

PRICE £10,000 FREEHOLD

ASHFORD
(Tel. 327)

ALFRED J. BURROWS CLEMENTS, WINCH & SONS

CRANBROOK
(Tel. 2147)

SELECTED PROPERTIES FOR SALE

ASHFORD 1½ MILES

AN ATTRACTIVE PERIOD HOUSE IN 6 ACRES

Occupying a commanding position. Staircase hall, 2 reception rooms, domestic
offices, 7 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, bathroom. Main water. Extensive outbuild-
ings. Walled gardens and excellent pasture.

IN ALL ABOUT 6 ACRES (18136)

SELLINDGE—Between Ashford and Folkestone

DETACHED FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Usual offices. Main water and
electricity. Outbuildings. Well laid-out garden and lucrative orchard.

POSSESSION (17390)

NEW ROMNEY—UNSOLD AUCTION BARGAIN

ROMANTIC OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE

On site of historic Priory. In lovely walled gardens. 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms,
bathroom, etc.

SUITABLE FOR HIGH-CLASS ANTIQUES, ETC.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Between RYE and TENTERDEN

A BEAUTIFUL 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE FACING SOUTH
4 main bedrooms, 4 secondary and 3 bathrooms. Hall, 3 reception rooms, good
offices. Main water. Partial central heating. Garages and stabling, etc. Walled
gardens and moat; paddock. 15 ACRES.

ENTRANCE LODGE AVAILABLE IF REQUIRED. (17928)

LENHAM, near MAIDSTONE

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW RESIDENCE. EASY REACH A20

In good decorative condition throughout.
4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen. Main electricity and water.
Garage and other buildings, inc. heated greenhouse. Delightful gardens and grounds
of 3 ACRES. POSSESSION (18030).

FOLKESTONE—Select Part of Residential Resort

SUPERIOR DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE, CONVENIENTLY
SITUATED

3 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, sun parlour,
hall and cloak, adequate offices. Part central heating. All main services. Double
garage.

PLEASANT WALLED GARDEN. (17328)

23, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR
1441

COMPACT SUSSEX ESTATE With Lovely Period House

Enjoying perfect seclusion with superb views of South Downs.



BEAUTIFUL 18th-CENTURY HOME WITH EXCEPTIONAL INTERIOR
Fine hall, suite of reception rooms, 9 best bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Self-contained cottage in wing. Main services. Central heating. Matured grounds. **630 ACRES** with HOME FARM, etc., and cottages in hand. For sale with area to suit purchaser. Agents: BUSH, MORSE & WELLING, Lewes. WILSON & Co., as above.

WANTED TO PURCHASE WITH POSSESSION, SPRING 1953 SUSSEX - HAMPSHIRE - WILTS - DORSET CHARACTER HOUSE

with 7/10 beds., 2/3 baths., 3 reception. Main services if possible. 1/2 cottages. **20 ACRES** of pasture for small pedigree herd. Asking price **£15,000 MAXIMUM**. Usual commission required.

Details and photos to DORSET, c/o WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WEST SURREY Close to WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE. £7,950

Waterloo 35 mins. Ideal for business man.

PERFECT MODERN HOUSE

with polished oak floors and very easy to run. 5 beds (basins h. and c.), luxury bath, 3 reception. Central heating throughout. Mains. Double garage. Lovely wooded grounds.

Open to offers, owner having purchased another house.

GEORGIAN VILLAGE HOUSE, 30 MINS. WATERLOO. £5,250

Close to Cobham, 20 miles London.

IDEAL FAMILY HOUSE

6 beds., 3 baths, 3 reception. Mains. Garages and stabling. Secluded gardens.

NEARLY 2 ACRES IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

PERFECT SUSSEX HOME WITH T.T. FARM OF 30 ACRES

Superb position close to Surrey borders with magnificent views.

TUDOR-STYLE HOUSE

6 beds., 3 baths., 3 recep. Central heating. Mains. Farmery with cottage and buildings. Live and dead stock available.

27-29, High Street,
Tunbridge Wells
Tel. 1153 (2 lines)

ESTATE AGENTS,
AUCTIONEERS

BRACKETT & SONS

VALUERS AND SURVEYORS
ESTABLISHED 1828

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Delightful Regency house in a rural position. 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Self-contained staff annexe. Cottage. **5 ACRES**

FREEHOLD. ONLY £8,000 (Fo. 39949)

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

On the fringe of the Common.

A Most Attractive Small Property

skillfully converted from a larger house. 3 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and garage.

1/2 ACRE garden.
FREEHOLD £3,450

Would be let furnished or unfurnished. (Fo. 39956)

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

CHARMING HOUSE OF CHARACTER

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Double garage. Attractive gardens being a feature of the property.

FREEHOLD £6,950 (Fo. 40391)

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY *near Mt. Ephraim.*

Comprising a modern Detached House facing south. 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Part central heating. Garage.

REDUCED PRICE £8,250 FREEHOLD (Fo. 39541)

MIDWAY BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND SEVENOAKS

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE

with about 9 1/4 ACRES

3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Garage and outbuildings.

FREEHOLD £7,000 (Fo. 30450)

SOUTHBOROUGH COMMON

EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING COTTAGE- STYLE RESIDENCE

in a pleasant position.

2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen. Many oak beams.

FREEHOLD £2,850 (Fo. 40419)

A FULL SELECTION OF FURNISHED HOUSES, FLATS AND UNFURNISHED FLATS AVAILABLE FOR
LONG OR SHORT PERIODS WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.
FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE IN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND DISTRICT.

G. L. CULVERWELL, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
R. V. COWARD, F.V.I.
F. S. LE M. JAMES, F.A.I.
H. E. F. MORRIS, F.V.I.

TILLEY & CULVERWELL

(BATH)

NEW BOND STREET CHAMBERS,
14, NEW BOND STREET, BATH
(Tels. 3150, 3584, 4268 and 61360,
4 lines).

WILTSHIRE

In a fine open position overlooking some of its most picturesque countryside.



GENTLEMAN'S WELL-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE. The accommodation is beautifully fitted throughout, and comprises entrance hall, gentleman's cloakroom, spacious inner hall, 2 reception rooms, labour-saving domestic offices, 4 bedrooms, luxurious bathroom, separate toilet. Modern services, including central heating, constant hot water. Gardens and grounds, including lawns, flower borders and beds, vegetable garden and 2 excellent pasture paddocks. 2 garages. P.F. 155.C.

WILTSHIRE

Lovely old 17th-century Cotswold-style residence of considerable charm.



LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED COTSWOLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

With accommodation fully modernised.

Pleasure gardens and paddock.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE P.F. 110.R.

WILTSHIRE

**ONE OF THE LOVELIEST OF OUR SMALL
ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSES**



**A fine example of the intriguing architecture of the
William and Mary period.**

The accommodation has been exceptionally well maintained, and contains lounge/hall, 3 reception rooms, library, complete domestic offices, 5 principal and 4 secondary bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Mains electricity and water. Modern drainage. Easily maintained gardens, forming the perfect setting for this lovely old residence. In the market at an absolute knock-out price. P.F. 78.C.

DORKING (Tel. 2212)
EFFINGHAM (Tel. Bookham 2801)
BOOKHAM (Tel. 2744)

CUBITT & WEST

HASLEMERE (Tel. 680)
FARNHAM (Tel. 5261)
HINDHEAD (Tel. 63)

"BROWNHOLME," Charles Hill, Tilford, Surrey IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT

On high ground, facing south.



6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, staff sitting room. Excellent offices with Aga cooker.

Central heating. Main electric light, power and water. Modern sanitation.

Double garage.

Charming garden room. Inexpensively maintained gardens and woodland.

5 1/4 ACRES.

Gravel soil.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED. AUCTION JANUARY 12 NEXT (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

CUBITT & WEST, Farnham Office. (O.3173)

NORTH HAMPSHIRE *Between Farnham, Alton and Hindhead.* COUNTRY COTTAGE

Near village and bus route.

SOUTH ASPECT

5 BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOM, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, KITCHEN.

Main water and electricity. Partial central heating.

GARAGE. 3/4 ACRE.

Level garden.



PRICE ONLY £3,500 (or possibly near offer)

IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents, CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere Office. (H. 177)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

WIDCOMBE MANOR, BATH

The subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life."

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND BEAUTIFUL PERIOD MANOR HOUSE (CIRCA 1727) OCCUPIES A MAGNIFICENT SITE, HIGH UP, SURROUNDED BY TIMBERED PARKLAND OF ABOUT 15½ ACRES



Panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 bath/dressing rooms, 3 other bathrooms, 5 secondary bedrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE. STABLING.

4 COTTAGES AND FLAT.

Beautiful terraced gardens.



Full particulars from the owner's Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (C.70,147)

CIRCA 1400

IN A LOVELY COTSWOLD VILLAGE

CHARMING GABLED
STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Reputedly one of the oldest in England.



HALL, DINING ROOM, LOUNGE
4-6 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS

GARAGE

GOOD COTTAGE. BARN

ALL MAIN SERVICES

GARDEN. ¾ ACRE

PRICE £9,500 FREEHOLD
WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (J.73,317)

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

WILTSHIRE

DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S AND V.W.H. HUNTS

Station 1½ miles. Chippenham 6½ miles (London in 1 hour 40 minutes). Bus service passes the drive.

ATTRACTIVE PERIOD HOUSE



Approached by a fine avenue carriage drive.

6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Aga cooker. Electric light. Central heating. Septic tank drainage. 11 loose boxes. Garage for 3 cars. Cottage. Hard tennis court.

Lovely garden, orchard and 2 paddocks.

ABOUT 5¾ ACRES

Inspected by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (C.6,536)

RURAL ESSEX—2 MILES BRENTWOOD

25 minutes by electric trains to Liverpool Street.

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE
THOROUGHLY MODERNISED



In completely unspoilt rural setting.

2-3 reception rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, modern kitchen, bathroom and cloakroom.

Central heating. Main electricity. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage.

Telephone installed.

GARAGE

ABOUT 3½ ACRES in beautiful woodland surroundings.

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

MAYfair 6341
(10 lines)

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

47 minutes by electric trains to London.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD MODERN RESIDENCE (1939)
OF CHARACTER

In country surroundings with excellent views from Seaford Gap to Chantebury. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (basins), 2 bathrooms. Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Garage. Orchard and good kitchen garden.

ABOUT ½ ACRE

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (R.33,747)



ASHRIDGE PARK, HERTS

Close to the golf course and accessible to town.

A LOVELY TIMBER-FRAMED HOUSE DATING FROM THE
16th CENTURY

Entirely modernised and in excellent condition throughout. Great hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms (all with basins h. and c.), 3 bathrooms. Excellent offices with Aga cooker.

Main electricity and power. Central heating throughout. Excellent range of out-buildings suitable for a farmery.

2 MODERN SERVICE COTTAGES

Gardens. Grass and woodland.



IN ALL ABOUT 46 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (S.41,666)

Telegrams:

"Wood, Agents, Wesdo, London"

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGent 2481
and 2295

KENT. NEAR BLACKHEATH

8 MILES FROM THE CENTRE OF LONDON

Close to Royal Naval College and National Maritime Museum; on rising ground with splendid views over Greenwich Park and the river; only few minutes walk station with frequent service of trains to and from Charing Cross, London Bridge or Waterloo in 20 minutes.



Early Georgian House of dignity and character.

With contemporary panelling and fittings. Skillfully restored and completely modernised. Panelled entrance hall, cloakroom (h. and c.), 2 charming panelled reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 modern bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES

Small but attractive garden.

An ADJOINING HOUSE of similar character but slightly larger is also available.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel. REGent 2481).

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN SOUTH DEVON, WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS

In lovely country south of Dartmoor, 7 miles Newton Abbot (main line station), 8 miles Totnes, and 20 miles Exeter.

£4,950 WITH 2 ACRES

Charming well-planned Residence on 2 floors only.

ON SOUTHERN SLOPE About 1 mile church, shops and bus service.

2 reception, 6 principal beds., bathroom, staff annex with 3 good rooms. Central heating throughout. Fitted basins in 2 bedrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY Good water supply. Outside studio or games room. Garage. Man's room and buildings.



Secluded well-timbered gardens, 2 greenhouses and small spinney.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel. REGent 2481).

EXCLUSIVE PART OF SURREY

In a coveted area between Esher and Cobham, only 16 miles from London.



ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOUSE DESIGNED BY ARCHITECT

Features include oak panelling and floors, complete central heating, basins and built-in wardrobes in bedrooms, lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services, 2 GARAGES. Easily-maintained pretty woodland, about 2 3/4 ACRES.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel. REGent 2481).

HERTS—22 MILES LONDON

Delightful situation in the favourite Harpenden district.

CHARMING WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

with nicely-proportioned rooms.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 7 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM ALL MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE SPACE

Well-stocked gardens. £5,500.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

SUSSEX/HANTS BORDERS

Glorious position with views for 40 miles over West Sussex.

UNIQUE MODERN RESIDENCE WITH PANTILED ROOF

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, PARQUET FLOORS, 6 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS

Complete central heating. Main Services.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Unusual grounds with orchard and woodlands. 7 ACRES

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR WITH GARDEN ONLY (excluding cottage).

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel. REGent 2481).

SUSSEX AND HANTS BORDERS

Between Petersfield and South Harting with views to South Downs.



CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Carefully modernised. Drive approach. 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services. DOUBLE GARAGE. Delightful secluded gardens. 1 ACRE

ONLY £5,500.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel. REGent 2481).

20, HIGH STREET,
HASLEMERE (Tel. 1207/8)

H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SONS

ESTATE OFFICES, GODALMING (Tel. 1722, 5 lines)

4, CASTLE STREET,
FARNHAM (Tel. 5274/5)

SURREY—SUSSEX BORDER

CHIDDINGFOLD. Pleasant rural outlook. On bus route.

2 miles Witley Station. 1 hour Waterloo.

CHARMING LATE GEORGIAN COTTAGE

Modernised and carefully maintained.

4 bedrooms, bathroom, fine double lounge, dining room, offices. All main services. Large garage and outhouses.

Choice secluded garden just under 1/4 ACRE

FREEHOLD. Auction early New Year or offers around £4,000 meanwhile.

Godalming Office.

GODALMING 2 MILES

Delightful situation in a most favoured Surrey village.

Main line station 1 mile. Waterloo 55 minutes.

PICTURESQUE BLACK AND WHITE PERIOD COTTAGE

No low ceilings.

3 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, offices. Main services. Modern drainage (main available).

Secluded walled garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Godalming Office.

BETWEEN HASLEMERE AND PETERSFIELD

Pleasant outlook over fields. Village and main line station under 1 mile.



PICTURESQUE TUDOR COTTAGE. Fully modernised and in excellent order. 2 bedrooms (1 fitted basin), bathroom, charming lounge (18 ft. by 14 ft.), dining room, modern kitchen. Main services. Immersion heater. Garage and outbuildings. Secluded garden of about 1/2 ACRE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Haslemere Office.

BETWEEN FARNHAM AND HINDHEAD

Close to many beauty spots. 3 minutes from bus route.

A SUPERIOR MODERN SEMI-BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

3 bedrooms, boxroom, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, sun porch, tiled kitchen. Central heating. Main services. Modern drainage. Detached garage. Garden room.

1/4 ACRE

FREEHOLD £3,950 WITH POSSESSION

Farnham Office.

BETWEEN FARNHAM AND GUILDFORD

South of the Hog's Back. Unique situation adjacent to Crooksbury Hill.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Originally the cottage and garage block of a large country residence.

3/4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchenette.

main water. Electric light and power. Built-in double garage (suitable for further conversion). Garage and outbuildings. Greenhouses. Productive garden (originally the kitchen garden to main house) and woodland.

in all 4 1/4 ACRES

FREEHOLD £4,650 WITH POSSESSION

Farnham Office.

YEovil.
SOMERSET.
Tel. 434.

GRIBBLE, BOOTH & SHEPHERD

BASINGSTOKE,
HANTS.
Tel. 1234.

In a tranquil orchard setting.

'TWIXT CASTLE CARY AND SHERBORNE

With all the charm of a bygone age and modern comfort



Lounge hall, cloaks (h. and c.), 2 spacious sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

Central heating. Aga cooker.

Stone-built garage and stabling. Old-world garden with tennis lawn, pasture and orchard, in all ABOUT 2 ACRES

£4,750 OR NEAR, FREEHOLD

Particulars from the Sole Agents: Yeovil Office.

HAMPSHIRE. Waterloo under one hour

MODERN RESIDENCE WITH A VIEW

Close by a golf course

Hall, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. 2 w.c.'s. Kitchen - breakfast room. Scullery.

MAIN WATER AND

ELECTRICITY.

DOUBLE GARAGE

Tennis lawn, young orchard, IN ALL 1 ACRE



£4,500 FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Particulars from Basingstoke Office.

BOURNEMOUTH
SOUTHAMPTON

FOX & SONS

BRIGHTON
WORTHING

HAMPSHIRE

On the edge of the New Forest. Commanding magnificent views over the beautiful Avon Valley. 2 miles from a good market town.



IMPOSING MODERN RESIDENCE BUILT TO DESIGN OF WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT

6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, fine lounge 34 ft. 3 in. by 19 ft. 6 in., dining room, study, lounge hall, cloakroom, staff sitting room, offices.

Main electricity, gas and water. Good garage, outbuilding.

Inexpensive gardens and grounds of

ABOUT 11 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION. PRICE £8,700 FREEHOLD
Fox & Sons, 44/52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 6300.

PORTSMOUTH 9 MILES

Occupying a secluded site in a quiet residential area, with good bus services close at hand.



DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCE

4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, staff or nursery suite of 2 bedrooms and bathroom, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom. Domestic offices.

Partial central heating. All main services.

2 garages. Garden store. Charming garden.

PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, 32, London Road, Southampton. Tel. 3941/2.

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE OR COMMERCIAL OCCUPATION MUDEFORD, CHRISTCHURCH, HAMPSHIRE

With over 200 ft. of water frontage to Christchurch Harbour.



8 principal and 4 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, conservatory, good domestic offices. Garage 2 cars. Heated greenhouse.

All main services.

Grounds with lawns, walled garden and orchard about

2 1/2 ACRES

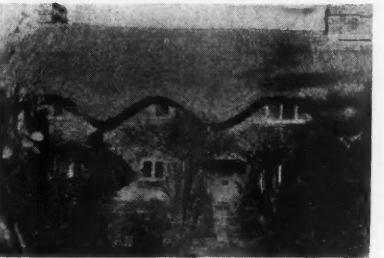
Vacant Possession

PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, 44/52, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 6300.

BETWEEN ROMSEY AND SALISBURY

On the fringe of the New Forest, in pleasant rural surroundings. Good bus services close at hand.



Charming Old-world Thatched Cottage.

With Tudor brick facings and leaded windows. 2 bedrooms, dressing room, attractive studio (21 ft. by 11 ft.), 2 reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Detached studio. Garage.

The grounds include herbaceous borders, clipped box and yew hedges and natural garden, in all about

1 ACRE

PRICE £4,250 FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, 32, London Road, Southampton. Tel. 3941/2.

SUSSEX

Only 8 miles from market town of Haywards Heath with its main line station. In delightful rural surroundings.



AN EXCELLENT FREEHOLD SMALLHOLDING
Charming Old-world House

3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen. Main electricity. Good water supply.

Large barn. Stabling. Cowhouse for 6. Pleasant gardens and farmland of about 16 acres. Further 14 acres could be rented.

PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD

Small Jersey herd could be purchased if required.

Fox & Sons, 117 and 118, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 39201 (7 lines).

10 MILES NORTH OF WORTHING

Delightful rural surroundings, close to the Downs and within easy reach of charming West Sussex village.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE

Built in the style of a Sussex cottage.

3 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen with Raybarn cooker. Wood block flooring.

Well stocked garden. Garage and greenhouse.

PRICE £4,450 FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel. 6120 (3 lines).

ROTTINGDEAN, SUSSEX

Close to the centre of this delightful old-world village.

CHARMING TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE

In secluded position within few minutes' walk of the sea.

4 bedrooms, half-tiled bathroom, separate w.c., 2 good reception rooms.

INTEGRAL GARAGE.

Pleasant well laid out garden.

PRICE £6,950 FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION

Fox & Sons, 117 and 118, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 39201 (7 lines).



SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Short distance from main line station and 1 mile from the coast.

A COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE

6 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, breakfast room, kitchenette and usual offices. Radiators in principal rooms.

All main services.

Garage. Well matured gardens 3/4 ACRE

Vacant Possession.

PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, 44/52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 6300.



SKINNER & ROSE

CHARTERED SURVEYORS AUCTIONEERS ESTATE AGENTS
REDHILL Tel. 3555 HORLEY Tel. 77 REIGATE Tel. 4747

"CRETE HILL," SOUTH NUTFIELD

Pleasantly situated in rural surroundings, close to the village and station (London in 1 hour), about 2 miles from Redhill and 21 miles from London.

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS

comprising 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, playroom/billiards room, cloakroom, good offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

Delightful semi-natural garden with long road frontages to two made roads,

IN ALL ABOUT 4 ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £4,750

NEAR HORSHAM

In favoured country district about 4 miles Horsham. On bus route, 1 mile station.

EXCELLENT SMALL MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE
ready immediate occupation.

3 large bedrooms, bathroom, 2 good reception rooms (one 21 ft.), kitchen, etc.

UP TO 7 ACRES Paddock

PRICE £5,350 FREEHOLD OFFERS FOR QUICK SALE

GASCOIGNE-PEES

Telephone
Elmbridge 4141

Charter House,
Surbiton, Surrey

RETURN TO EUROPE

necessitates owner effecting an early sale.

HIS VERY CHARMING, INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED SURREY RESIDENCE with every labour-saving convenience is situated in an interesting winding crescent within short walk of shops, buses and station. Bright hall in panelled effect. 2 delightful reception rooms, spacious, well-appointed kitchen, 3 excellent bedrooms (2 with built-in cupboards), tiled bathroom. Built-in garage. Well-stocked garden with fruit trees. Near on **£3,500 REQUIRED FOR FREEHOLD. REASONABLE OFFER NOT REFUSED.**

MOST DESIRABLE

with well proportioned rooms and in delightful order.

REQUIRING AN IMMEDIATE SALE, owner is open to consider **OFFERS IN EXCESS OF £4,000 FOR THE FREEHOLD** of his 4-bedroomed detached modern residence possessing many attractive features. Hall in panelled effect with oak parquet flooring, 2 very charming reception rooms. Large, exceptionally well-equipped kitchen. Two of the 4 bedrooms have basins, tiled bathroom. Brick garage. Neatly displayed, easily-maintained garden

PICTURESQUE COACH-HOUSE CONVERSION

CHARACTER COTTAGE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARM in delightful sylvan setting on favourite Kingston Hill, standing well back from the road in **HALF-ACRE** garden. Many features of unquestionable appeal including polished cork flooring, 2 spacious attractive reception rooms, one opening on to sun loggia, principal bedroom (21 ft. by 15 ft.), second bedroom 15 ft. by 14 ft., beautiful tiled bathroom. Large up-to-date kitchen with stainless steel sink unit, etc. Range of outbuildings including greenhouse. Ample space for garage. **£4,950 FREEHOLD.**

41, BERKELEY SQ.,
LONDON, W.1. GRO. 3056

LOFTS & WARNER

Also at OXFORD
and ANDOVER

AT A BARGAIN PRICE, OWNER HAVING PURCHASED
ANOTHER PROPERTY

GORING-ON-THAMES

On the outskirts of this delightful village.



3 reception, 4 principal
bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
3 attics.

Main water, gas and
electricity.

Also

2 SELF-CONTAINED
FLATS

Entrance lodge with 4 bed-
rooms. Land and farm-
buildings with T.T. cow-
shed and man's flat over.
A total area of nearly
30 ACRES with early
vacant possession of whole.

Price ONLY £15,000 for whole property, or £6,750 for residence (with
2 flats), and garage block with man's flat, or £3,750 for lodge

Sole Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, as above. (5432)

PRICE REDUCED

SOMERSET

In a quiet village within 3 miles of Bruton and 5 of Wincanton.
Owner moving to Buckinghamshire for business reasons.
DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception, 5 bed-
rooms, bathroom, main
water, private electricity
plant. Modern offices.

Recently redecorated.

Garage and useful out-
buildings. Walled garden.
2 paddocks.

Passed for attestation by
the Ministry of Agriculture
under the attested herds
scheme.



ABOUT 4 ACRES. FOR SALE £6,000

More land and a cottage adjoining possibly for sale if required.
LOFTS & WARNER, 4, New Street, Andover (Tel. 2433),
or as above. (5936)

86, WOODBRIDGE ROAD,
GUILDFORD
(Tel. 3386, 5 lines)

WELLER, SON & GRINSTED

1, BANK BUILDINGS,
CRANLEIGH
(Tel. 525/6)

WEST SUSSEX

8 miles Horsham.

ATTRACTIVE PERIOD PROPERTY

WITH HORSHAM STONE ROOF
5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception, offices, staff annexe.
Main services. Garage. Paddock.

4½ ACRES
FREEHOLD £6,250. POSSESSION

BRAMLEY, NEAR GUILDFORD

EXCELLENT ARCHITECT-DESIGNED
RESIDENCE

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception, offices. Main
services. Garage.

1 ACRE

FREEHOLD £7,250 OR OFFER

POSSESSION

SURREY, 16 MILES LONDON

Situated in charming surroundings, close to Ashted village
and station.

AN EXCELLENT MODERN

WELL-FITTED RESIDENCE

5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2/3 reception. Main services.
Part central heating. Kitchen: Double garage. Easily
kept garden.

FREEHOLD £8,950. NEAR OFFER

POSSESSION

Apply Cranleigh Office.

SURREY—SUSSEX BORDERS

3 miles Cranleigh. On outskirts of village.

A MODERN SUN-TRAP RESIDENCE



Good order. Well fitted.

4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception, tiled kitchen. MAIN
SERVICES. Garage. Cow stalls for 4, piggeries, deep
litter house. Young orchard.

IN ALL 4½ ACRES

Plus 8 acres rented.

FREEHOLD £5,850. POSSESSION

WALTON-ON-THAMES

In a good residential neighbourhood. Main-line station at
hand (Waterloo 21 minutes).

A MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

of attractive design, in excellent order.

Hall, 2 sitting rooms, 3 good bedrooms, tiled bathroom,
fitted kitchen, built-in garage (heated) with washdown.
Well laid-out garden.

POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £3,950

Sole Agents.

FARNHAM—GODALMING (BETWEEN)

Overlooking the Wey Valley.

PAIR OF OLD-FASHIONED COTTAGES

BOTH WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Each contains lounge (17 ft. by 14 ft.), living room,
kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.). Main elec-
tricity, gas and water. Useful outbuilding.

ABOUT 2 ACRES

(additional 5½ available).

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Sole Agents.

MAIDENHEAD
SUNNINGDALE

GIDDY & GIDDY

WINDSOR, SLOUGH
GERRARDS CROSS

BERKS—HANTS BORDERS

In a pretty village with lovely views.



A MAGNIFICENT SMALL HOUSE

6-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central
heating. Basins in bedrooms. Main services. Garage for
3 cars. Stabling. Simple grounds with paddock,
5¾ ACRES.

JUST REDUCED TO £6,250

GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

THE MAIN PORTION OF A FINE GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE



Divided with great skill and standing in beautifully
timbered grounds. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception
rooms, labour-saving kitchen. Janitor thermostatic
central heating. Basins in bedrooms. Oak parquet floors.
Main services. Double garage.

FOR SALE AT A MARKET PRICE

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ON THE HILLS ABOVE MARLOW

Exceptionally fine distant views due south.



In splendid order and decoration. 4 bedrooms,
bathroom, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, etc. Central
heating. Main services. Garage. Gardens sloping to
the south, of about ½ ACRE.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

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MAPLE & CO., LTD.

5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1 (REGENT 4685)
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coach routes to London.

THE ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE



Planned on 2 floors.

Containing hall with cloak-
room, dining room, large
lounge, study, kitchen
with Aga, 5 good bed-
rooms, bathroom, etc.

Main services with ample
electric points. Oak floors.
New decorations. Electric
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2 GARAGES

Most attractive gardens.

Full-size tennis court, orchard, kitchen garden, etc., in all about 1 ACRE.

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THOROTON HALL

Situated on the NOTTS/LEICS BORDERS in the well-known Vale of Belvoir,
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11 miles away.

A SMALL EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, 7 bed-
rooms, bathroom, etc.
Excellent domestic offices.
Self-contained servant's
flat. Good stabling, and
garage accommodation.
Easily worked garden with
orchard and paddock

ABOUT 3 ACRES

This property lies in the
midst of some of the best
hunting country in the
Shires, being within easy
reach of meets of the
Belvoir, South Notts and
Quorn.



WITH VACANT POSSESSION, AT A LOW RESERVE

To be Sold by Auction at NEWARK on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1953

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LARGE COUNTRY MANSION TO BE LET ON LEASE SOMERSET—NEAR DEVON BORDER

Taunton 15 miles. Station 3 miles.

LOVELY ELIZABETHAN HOUSE surrounded by beautiful parklands.

Entrance hall, great hall, about 28 bed. and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, dining room, drawing room, library, inner library, cloak-rooms, domestic offices, etc.

OUTSIDE GARAGES AND STABLING ONE COTTAGE

Main electric light. Unfailing private water supply.

RENT £450 PER ANNUM



IDEALLY SUITABLE FOR GIRLS' SCHOOL OR OTHER INSTITUTION
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OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR MOUTH

DARTMOUTH, DEVON

IMPOSING DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE

containing -

2 RECEPTION ROOMS, 4 DOUBLE BEDROOMS
AND A SINGLE BEDROOM, USUAL OFFICES.

MAIN SERVICES.

SMALL, WELL-CULTIVATED GARDEN.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY

AT A REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Apply: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 30, Hendford,
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JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

9, MARKET PLACE,
CHIPPING NORTON,
OXON. Tel. 39

By order of Judge H. Bensley Wells.

BERKSHIRE

Occupying a serenely rural setting, on the fringe of the little village, enjoying open views over green fields and wooded hills.

WITTENHAM HOUSE, LITTLE WITTENHAM

Didcot main-line station (Paddington one hour) 3 miles; Wallingford 4 miles; Abingdon 6 miles; Oxford 10 miles; London 50 miles.

A VERY PLEASING 17th-CENTURY FORMER RECTORY SET IN ABOUT 5 ACRES of delightful gardens, orcharding and pastureland.

Charming Queen Anne panelled drawing room, large study, dining room, well-fitted kitchen quarters, with Aga cooker, married couple's self-contained wing of sitting room, 1-2 bedrooms, bathroom and w.c., 5 principal bedrooms (all with basins), 3 bathrooms and good attic bedroom.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. AMPLE WATER SUPPLY. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT

Garaging, stabling and fine old tithe barn. 2 COTTAGES (1 let).

FOR SALE FREEHOLD (with or without the 2 cottages) WITH VACANT POSSESSION UPON COMPLETION

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford Office.

OFFICES ALSO AT RUGBY AND BIRMINGHAM.

And at WALCOTE CHAMBERS
WINCHESTER

ALFRED PEARSON & SON

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HIGH STREET, HARTLEY WINTNEY (Tel. 233).

And at ALDERSHOT
and FARNBOROUGH

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

Handy for golf and main line station. Very close to shops, etc., and in the best residential area.

A CHARMING AND QUITE UNIQUE PROPERTY



which can be run with a minimum of trouble.

5 BEDROOMS, 2 VERY GOOD BATH-
ROOMS, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
(one 23 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in.). Cloaks.

Small modern offices.

All services, central heating, etc.

SEPARATE COTTAGE accommodation for
gardener. Domestic hot water from boiler in
cottage.

REALLY DELIGHTFUL GARDEN

2 3/4 ACRES

FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION
Fleet Office.

A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH SMALL FARMERY

In favourite part of Hampshire within walking reach of
main line station.

5 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 secondary bedrooms
or nursery suite, lounge-hall, cloakroom, 3 reception
rooms and compact offices. Range of farm and other
buildings.

MOST CHARMING GARDEN, arable, grassland and
small copse. 24 3/4 ACRES

The whole property is in perfect order throughout
and ready for immediate occupation.

Hartley Wintney Office.

WANTED IN NORTH HAMPSHIRE Period House (preferably Georgian) and situated in or close to a village.

THE HOUSE should contain 6/8 bedrooms with the
usual reception rooms and domestic offices, and it is
important that the rooms are large. A really good garden
is desired.

£10,000 or possibly more will be paid for a suitable
property. Ref.: H.M.A.

Hartley Wintney Office.

PURNELL, DANIELL & MORRELL

Marine Place, 143, High St. 7, Exeter Rd. Market Place,
SEATON (Tel. 117) HONITON (Tel. 404) EXMOUTH (Tel. 3775) SIDMOUTH (Tel. 958)

HONITON, DEVON

Situated in the lovely Otter Valley adjoining main A30 road only 1 mile from the town.

PLEASANT MODERN COUNTRY COTTAGE which is well designed, compact and faces south-west.



The accommodation com-
prises: 4 bedrooms, bath-
room, 2 reception rooms,
Kitchen (Rayburn cooker),
Scullery, etc.

ELECTRICITY. GOOD
WATER SUPPLY.

Septic tank drainage. Tele-
phone.

DETACHED GARAGE
Charming garden with
miniature stream and orna-
mental pool. Thatched
Summerhouse.

Vacant Possession.

PRICE ONLY £3,700 FREEHOLD (Quick Sale desired)

VERY SUITABLE FOR A SMALL GUEST HOUSE

Recommended by the Owner's Agents as above.

HORSHAM
Tel. 311-312

RACKHAM & SMITH

HENFIELD
Tel. 22

HORSHAM, SUSSEX

Of particular interest for an institution or school.

WELL-MAINTAINED COUNTRY HOUSE

Good situation close to village, bus route and only 1 1/2 miles from station.

GOOD REPAIR

Ready for immediate
occupation.

Ground floor: 6 good
rooms and modern offices.
First floor: 13 large bed-
rooms, 3 bath.

Second floor: 12 large
bedrooms, 3 bath.

Full central heating. Main
electricity and water.

Useful outbuildings. With
3 1/2 ACRES

FREEHOLD £10,000



Stable block, kitchen gardens, bothy cottage and up to 25 ACRES. Park also
available, either with main house or separately.

For details apply: RACKHAM & SMITH, 31, Carfax, Horsham (Phone 311-312).

ESTATE HOUSE,
KING STREET,
MAIDENHEAD

CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I.

Maidenhead
2033
(3 lines)

ASCOT

Handy for the Racecourse.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN DETACHED HOUSE BUILT IN 1933

4 bedrooms, modern bathroom, 2 excellent reception rooms (both 18 ft. long), cloakroom and kitchen. All main services and central heating. Garage. Attractive garden, **two-thirds of an acre.**

All in excellent condition.
PRICE £5,750, OPEN TO OFFER
Agents: CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I. as above.

BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND READING



MOST ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

with 4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 well-fitted bathrooms. Complete central heating. Garage with gardener's flat over; stabling, etc. Really lovely gardens of **2½ ACRES**

ONLY £7,950 FREEHOLD, offers considered.
Agents: CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I. as above.

BERKSHIRE

Six miles west of Reading.



MELLOWED COUNTRY HOUSE

with 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3/4 reception rooms. Fine old brick and flint barn, stabling with rooms over. **6½ ACRES** spreading lawns, 2 paddocks. Main services.

BARGAIN PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD
Joint Sole Agents: CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I., as above, and PIKE & SMITH, Twyford.

Telephone:
NEWBURY 582/3

THAKE & PAGINTON

28, BARTHOLOMEW STREET,
NEWBURY.

NEWBURY (outskirts)

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE. HIGH GROUND IN FAVOURITE DISTRICT

Lounge hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, offices, 6 bedrooms (h. and c.), bathroom. Grounds, main services, central heating, hot water services. **£6,000**

WILTSHIRE

OLD FARMHOUSE IN PLEASANT VILLAGE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, offices, 4 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Garage and buildings. Grounds: **ABOUT 1 ACRE.** Main electricity. Septic tank drainage, hot water services. **£7,500**

NEAR SAVERNAKE FOREST

OLD WORLD BRICK AND THATCHED COTTAGE

with hall, sitting room, kitchen, store room, bathroom, 3 bedrooms. Garden. Main electricity, modern drainage. **£2,500**

HANTS & WILTS BORDERS

CHARMING OLD COTTAGE, BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED

Hall, 3 sitting rooms, playroom, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage. Garden: **ABOUT 1 ACRE.** Main electricity and water. **£4,800**

DEVIZES (3 miles)

REALLY BEAUTIFUL OLD BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE (part 12th Century).

Lounge hall, 3 sitting rooms, offices, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, garages, buildings. Grounds and paddock: **ABOUT 4½ ACRES.** Main electricity and water. Central heating: Aga cooker, septic tank drainage. **£6,500**

Between NEWBURY & WANTAGE DELIGHTFUL BRICK AND TILED PERIOD COTTAGE

Rural situation with beautiful views.

Hall, 2-3 reception rooms, kitchen, 3 bedrooms (h. and c.), bathroom, garage, garden and paddock. **ABOUT 1 ACRE.** Main water and electricity. Septic tank drainage. Hot water services. **£4,250 OPEN TO OFFER**

WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWBURY DISTRICT

5 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.; 3 or 4 cottages, land (shooting), etc. **USUAL COMMISSION REQUIRED.**

Details to B.N., c/o THAKE & PAGINTON, Agents, as above.

WANTED

PLEASANT SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, BERKSHIRE OR NORTH HAMPSHIRE

3 reception rooms, offices, 4-6 bedrooms, bathroom. **1-2 ACRES.** Consider cottage style. **PRICE ABOUT £6,000.** Usual Commission required.

Details to D.W.H., c/o THAKE & PAGINTON, Agents, as above.

BANK CHAMBERS, ALTON, HANTS
(Telephone: Alton 2261-2)

CURTIS & WATSON

THE ESTATE OFFICES,
HARTLEY WINTNEY (Telephone 296-7)

HAMPSHIRE

In delightful elevated position, 2½ miles Alton; ideal daily travel Waterloo.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE

with late Georgian Residence.

4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6 BEDROOMS, 3 BATH-ROOMS, STAFF QUARTERS, DOMESTIC OFFICES WITH ESSE.

Company's water and electricity. Partial central heating.

Excellent outbuildings with garage, workshops.

2 COTTAGES.

Delightful gardens, paddocks, woodland and agricultural land, in all **66½ ACRES**

VACANT POSSESSION of the residence, one cottage and about 16 Acres.

HAMPSHIRE HUNT

In charming residential village, 3 miles Alton; ideal daily travel Waterloo.



Delightful 17th-Century COTTAGE RESIDENCE with pleasing elevations of old red brick with diamond leaded pane windows and old Tudor tiled roof. 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), w.c., domestic offices. Company's services. Garage. Attractively laid out gardens and grass orchard, in all about **¾ ACRE. VACANT POSSESSION**

"KINGS CHANTRY", BINSTED, NEAR ALTON

AN ATTRACTIVE ELIZABETHAN STYLE RESIDENCE

Built in 1880, combining character, charm and comfort.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, cloakroom, domestic offices with Esse. 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. *Main electricity, gas and water, septic tank drainage, and central heating.*

PAIR OF 16TH-CENTURY COTTAGES.

Well-maintained gardens with swimming pool and tennis court.

SMALL T.T. ATTESTED FARMERY with cowshed and other outbuildings.

In all about 10 ACRES

FREEHOLD £13,950

VACANT POSSESSION

ARGYLLSHIRE FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE ON HOLY LOCH

Within 1 mile Hunter's Quay, the Clyde yachting centre, and 2½ miles Dunoon.

STANDING IN 2½ ACRES GARDEN, ORCHARD AND PADDOCK



Contains 3 reception, 4 bed, 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms, large storerooms. Garage within the house.

Heating by modern boiler or immerser. The whole in first class order. Good bus service passes gate.

Also:

COTTAGE AT GATE IN OWN GROUNDS, CONTAINING 4 ROOMS, COULD BE SOLD SEPARATELY

PRICE OF HOUSE £3,800 OR £4,400 COMPLETE WITH COTTAGE ASSESSED RENTAL £45. COTTAGE £6 5s. FEU-DUTY £10 8s.

EARLY POSSESSION

C. PARKER, Broxwood Park, Sandbank, Argyllshire.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 and 4112.

£3,500 BERKS DOWNS. Architect-restored COTTAGE, tiled roof, pastoral environs 300 feet up with lovely views. 2 sitting, 3 beds., bath. Mains. Garage. **1½ ACRE.**

£4,500 BLETCHLEY (hour London) 6 miles. Charming modernised FARM-HOUSE, 2 sitting, 5 beds. (3 basins), bath. Mains. Farmery, garage. **3 ACRES.**

£4,500 ALTON TO WINCHESTER. Pleasing MODERN HOUSE amidst open country. Cloaks, 2 sitting, 4 beds. (2 basins), bath., large loggia. Main electric. Garage. 2 garden rooms. **1 ACRE.**

£4,500 OXFORD 9 MILES. 17th-century, tiled roof. 3 sitting, 3 beds., bath. Mains. Garage. **2 ACRES.**

£4,650 NEAR DEVIZES. Delightful QUEEN ANNE village House. 3 sitting, 4 beds., bath. Main electric. Garage. **1 ACRE.**

£5,750 SOUTH OF BASINGSTOKE, 500 feet up, an IMMACULATE HOUSE. Cloaks, 3 sitting, 5 beds. (3 basins), bath. Mains. 2 garages, woodland and paddock. **5½ ACRES.**

£6,000 NEAR WOKINGHAM. Splendid HOUSE, centrally heated, basins in bedrooms. 3 baths., 3 sitting, 6 beds. All mains. 2 garages. **3½ ACRES.**

£6,250 Grand situation on **BERKS-HANTS BORDERS**, 40 miles London. MODERN HOUSE of exceptional character. Cloaks, 3 sitting, 7 beds., 2 bath. Central heating, mains. Garage, stable, orchard. **NEARLY 6 ACRES.** An outstanding bargain.

£6,750 GUILDFORD 5 MILES. Enchanting old-style HOUSE. Cloaks, 3 sitting, 4-5 beds., bath. Mains, central heating. Garage. **2 ACRES** with productive orchard.

ESTATE

KENSINGTON 1490
Telegrams:
"Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

32, 34 and 36 HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Southampton,
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

SUSSEX, 45 Minutes Town

Overlooking an old-world village green. On the confines of one of the most lovely villages in Sussex.

ORIGINAL 15th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE, PART HALF-TIMBERED WITH MELLOWED OLD TILED ROOF AND LATTICE WINDOWS



ENTRANCE HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, MODEL OFFICES WITH AGA COOKER, MAID'S SITTING ROOM, ETC.

All main services and drainage. Complete gas-fired central heating.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS

OUTBUILDINGS. AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, forming a delightful setting, with walnut, mimosa, chestnut and other trees, Yorkstone paths and yew hedges, GREEN HARD TENNIS COURT, flower beds, etc.

IN ALL NEARLY 2 ACRES

This is an exceptional property, modernised with great skill and taste, yet combining the charm and beauty of the past; original oak beams, timberings and open fireplaces. Full particulars from the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. JARVIS & Co., Haywards Heath, Sussex, and HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 806).



RURAL KENT, about 400 feet above sea level

Convenient to a picturesque village about six miles from Canterbury.

CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE



With lounge, hall, dining and drawing rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Modern drainage, company's water, electric light.

GARAGE.

Pleasure gardens, laid out with lawn, kitchen garden and fruit trees, and also meadow and woodland, in all **ABOUT 14 ACRES.**

PRICE ONLY £5,500 FOR A QUICK SALE

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 807).

LOVELY OXSHOTT & ESHER NEIGHBOURHOOD

Ideal position adjacent open Common Land.

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FACING SOUTH



Hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining room, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage 2 cars.

Electric light, central heating and modern conveniences.

2 GARAGES

THE GARDENS are well maintained with hard tennis courts, rose garden, kitchen garden, paddock, in all about **3 ACRES.**

REASONABLE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 807).

CHILTERN HILLS

HERTS AND BUCKS BORDERS, easy daily access, handy for buses and station.

COMPACT, LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE



Square hall, 2 good reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, good offices.

All mains services.

Brick-built garage and other outbuildings.

Inexpensive garden with lawns, flower beds, kitchen garden, in all

HALF AN ACRE.

ONLY £5,750 FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 806).

SALOP AND HEREFORD BORDERS

On the main Central Wales railway line, handy for Hereford, Shrewsbury, etc. Open position, facing south, delightful views.



Attractive Freehold Residence.

With hall, 3 good reception rooms, 6-8 bed and dressing rooms (basins h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, good offices.

Excellent water, electric light, modern drainage.

GARAGE

Stabling, barn, useful outbuildings. Delightful grounds with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, well timbered productive land, orchard, etc. In all just over **40 ACRES**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 806).

HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS

CHARMING QUEEN ANNE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

In country surroundings about 6 miles Bishop's Stortford.



Hall and cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, office or study, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main water and electric light.

Garages, stabling and outbuildings.

Matured pleasure garden with orchard, kitchen garden and meadowland, in all **ABOUT 13 ACRES.**

Useful foodstuffs allocation.

REASONABLE ASKING PRICE

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 807).

WESTERHAM

Amidst lovely hill country in a quiet situation especially appealing to artists or authors.

MODERNISED KENT COTTAGE



2 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Estate water, electricity available.

NUMEROUS OUTBUILDINGS

Garden in the making and 2 paddocks.

In all **ABOUT 4 ACRES**

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,000

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 807).

SOUTH OF THE ASHDOWN FOREST

Charming part of Sussex, convenient to a village, short drive from Haywards Heath, main line station.

PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE

Formerly the Lodge entrance to a park.

Lounge, dining room, cloakroom, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main drainage, company's electric light and water.

GARAGE

Attractive garden, lawn, rockery, kitchen garden.

IN ALL ABOUT 3/4 OF AN ACRE

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 807).

HERTS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS

In a picked position, best part of district, about 32 minutes from Baker Street.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE OF ARCHITECTURAL MERIT and in splendid order throughout.

3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main drainage, company's electric light, gas and water. Radiators.

GARAGE AND 2 GREENHOUSES. Lovely garden with lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, in all **ABOUT 1 ACRE.**

MODERATE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

HARRODS LTD., 32, 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 807).





*The Toucans aren't loquacious birds—
Their beaks are just too big for words.
Guinness, they say, is good for you;
So why not see what toucan do?*

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CXII No. 2918

DECEMBER 19, 1952



Bassano

LADY DEIRDRE HARE

Lady Deirdre Hare, the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Listowel, was born in 1935

COUNTRY LIFE

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OVERSPILL POPULATIONS

IT is a pity that more prominence has not been given to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's recent Memorandum on the Town Development Act (Stationery Office, 6d.). As a guide to the Minister's intentions, the memorandum is scarcely less significant than the provisions of the Act itself.

One of the outstanding features of the Town Development Act, 1952, which is designed to provide an alternative approach to the problem of the dispersal of population from urban areas to that afforded by the New Towns, is the extensive over-riding powers which Parliament has given to the Minister to enforce it. It is plain from the terms of the memorandum that the chief object is to allow local authorities with pressing housing problems to gain relief for their over-crowded populations in less densely populated areas by carrying out their own "town development." As far as the definition in the Act is concerned, such "town development" may be limited exclusively to housing development or it may be extended to provide a new town with all the services and amenities necessary to community life. The memorandum now indicates that the Act is not meant to be used where the over-crowded town can find suitable building land "adjacent to its boundaries," but only where its needs must be met either wholly or partially by building at such a distance that jobs as well as homes may have to be provided for the people to be accommodated. Indeed, the memorandum goes so far as to state that the Minister regards adequate provision for industry and other commercial purposes as an essential part of a sound development scheme. Moreover, Exchequer contributions to the cost of development will be forthcoming only where development is on "a substantial scale." This phrase unfortunately is not defined in the Act, and the memorandum dodges the issue by saying somewhat evasively that the words will be interpreted in the light of the size and resources of the receiving district. But while the memorandum still leaves many questions unanswered, it does say enough to make it appear that from the public's point of view an area of town development may simply be a New Town in a different guise and under new management.

The Minister, says the memorandum, has already been in touch with several authorities near London which have been chosen as possible reception areas under the Greater London Plan. Other authorities near London and elsewhere whose areas may appear suitable for town development will be approached as necessary. Since consultations are already taking place, it is regrettable that the memorandum is noticeably silent about the Government's view on the effect of such development upon agriculture. It merely advises early consultation

with the Ministry of Agriculture in regard to proposals affecting agricultural land. In a foreword to a recent Minister's handbook on housing density, Mr. Harold Macmillan wrote: "Save every acre that can be saved. Many thousands of acres of land are being taken for development every year and much of this is good agricultural land." In theory the Government seem to be well aware that housing needs must be weighed against the no less pressing demands for increased home food production. At present, however, they are content to pose the dilemma without taking much practical action to resolve it.

ART EXPORTS CHECKED

MR. BUTLER is to be congratulated on accepting so promptly the recommendations of the Waverley Committee for checking the flow abroad of important works of art. Its essential points were that the State should offer to buy at a fair price all objects stopped of a value above £1,000 (below which control should

THE EXILE

OUTSIDE this hostile city room
Grim night has swallowed day,
And still the sullen traffic's roar
Keeps kindly sleep at bay.
Against my window, ceaselessly,
Drips dull, relentless rain
As, hour by hour, the alien feet
Pass by in endless chain.
Oh, now, at home, the raindrops fall
In whispers through the leaves
Of quiet trees; and pigeons stir
In sleep beneath the eaves;
The white owl's cry falls wild and sweet
On damp, night-scented air,
And all the garden lies asleep.
Would God that I were there!

EDITH SIMPSON.

cease), and that the reviewing committee should be reconstituted on more independent lines. Mr. Butler's choice of Professor Lionel Robbins, who was a signatory of the report, to be chairman of the new reviewing committee could not be bettered; and he goes even further than the report advocated by deciding that a lower minimum value may be advisable, particularly in the case of archives, policy on which cannot in any case be yet settled finally. There lies in this, however, the danger that by lowering the monetary limit of control Mr. Butler is enlarging beyond the means available the State's obligation to purchase. He has promised a relatively generous increase of the grants-in-aid to museums and galleries for this purpose—from £80,000 to £100,000—the surpluses from which are to be allowed to accumulate. But even so, will this suffice for the costs not only of outstanding treasures periodically, but of the increased number of desirable objects becoming liable for purchase for less than £1,000? Almost certainly not, unless supplemented by frequent and large special grants. That, however, is perhaps to take an unnecessarily gloomy view of a reform which in all other respects is commendably liberal. It raises the hope that equally enlightened action will be no longer delayed to implement the closely allied recommendations of the Gowers report on country houses, so that the dissipation of art treasures can be checked at the source by enabling them to remain where they most appropriately belong.

A WAY TO CHEAPER BUILDING

THE economy in building costs obtained from standardisation and mass-production of parts is too often being offset by the efforts required to fit these parts together, owing to standardisation having been greatly increased without corresponding co-ordination of dimensions. The result, for instance, is that there are fewer standard windows to choose from to fit into standard frames. The solution proposed by Mr. Hartland Thomas, of the Council of Industrial Design, in his Alfred Bosson lecture to the Royal Society of Arts, is the wide

adoption of dimensional co-ordination or, as the classical architects called it, a module: a common denominator of sizes. Several theoretical and, indeed, practical efforts have been made to establish such a module in recent years: the Germans prescribed one of 1.25 metres for all wartime constructions, and it undoubtedly facilitated output. But Mr. Thomas believes this unit was too large and proposes one of 3 ft. 4 ins., founded on comfortable shoulder width (for doors and so on), while twice the module, 6 ft. 8 ins., gives appropriate door height. The Ministry of Education have already adopted the modular system, prescribing a bay of 10 ft. (incidentally, divisible by 3 ft. 4 ins.) for certain schools, and proved that construction time was thereby halved. Mr. Thomas appealed to the Minister of Housing to follow suit by announcing, if only permissively, that the areas of houses may be calculated in square modules of 3 ft. 4 ins. as an alternative to square feet. Were a modular system generally adopted, the small house builder would benefit equally, since he would be able to "shop around for ready-made parts that suited his business and his brickwork" with much less waste of effort, time, and material than is usual. And architects cannot complain of a discipline which Vitruvius and Inigo Jones not only adopted but gloried in as the basis of their art.

THE WALKER CUP

EVERYBODY who knows him will be delighted that Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Duncan, more often and less solemnly called Tony, is to captain our Walker Cup team in the United States next summer. The Selection Committee have made the best possible choice of leader. Colonel Duncan has already shown his quality by leading Wales to heroic victories over Scotland and Ireland, though England still defies him. It is to be hoped that he will not be too modest in choosing his array on the day of battle. It is enough to say that he is an admirable foursome player and leave it at that. The other four members of the side chosen, R. J. White, J. D. A. Langley, J. B. Carr and J. L. Morgan—two Englishmen, an Irishman and another Welshman—may be said to choose themselves, and so, as many people will think, does at least one Scotsman, not yet named. It is good news that the team will not this time arrive too soon before the match. The process of acclimatisation can easily be overdone in the heat of an American September, though our last team were admittedly unlucky in encountering a truly prostrating heat wave. Our hopes in America can never be high, but at least we may hope for kindly weather.

A CAMBRIDGE VICTORY

IT is difficult to find anyone perfectly impartial over an Oxford and Cambridge match, but if there is any such he probably rejoiced over the victory of Cambridge at Twickenham. They had lost four years running, their opponents had their usual contingent of powerful allies from South Africa, and they themselves played more than half the game one man short. To begin with it looked as if the Oxford attack would be irresistible. They pressed so hard that a score was only a matter of time, and sure enough it came with Pollard's try and Robinson's fine kick from the touch-line. When on the top of this Massey went off the field and the Oxford forwards seemed far better and stronger than they had been given credit for, even the most cheerful of Cambridge supporters must have envisaged a considerable Oxford score. No more score came, however, and with half-time Cambridge rose to unsuspected heights. Davies's fine penalty goal gave them the fillip they wanted; a beautiful try, of which their backs had up till then looked incapable, soon followed, and the whole side fought tigerishly to keep that hard-won lead. And keep it they did, after what William Beldham called "many an all-but." The forwards were heroic, Morgan's kicking gained much relief, and somehow or other the Cambridge line remained uncrossed. If ever there was a case for our old friends the ranks of Tuscany, this was surely it.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

A MORE or less common sight in many parts of the country to-day is a disused aerodrome on which the farmers have been working the land for the last five or six years. The majority of these aerodromes were made on flat agricultural land which had been cultivated for many generations, so that, except for some small areas where levelling-off was necessary and the top soil was removed, the crops produced are, on the whole, as good as they were in the past. There remain, however, the runways, which are still untouched, and since many of these aerodromes are presumably too small for modern aircraft the reason why they have not been removed is that neither the labour nor the money to carry out the work is available at the present time.

ON a disused aerodrome in this locality which covers approximately 500 acres of excellent farmlands there are three main runways about 100 yards wide which extend the whole length or breadth of the area, another of much the same size which makes a complete circle round the outskirts of the aerodrome, and several subsidiary ones leading to hangers, which have now been removed or are used by the farmer as barns. One way and another there must be the best part of 70 acres of land which have not been reclaimed, and I should imagine that it is very doubtful if this can ever be done, for the following reason. A small part of two of these runways has recently been excavated to allow a stream to flow down its old course, which was filled in and fitted with pipes when the aerodrome was laid out in 1940. The cutting out of the thick concrete foundations with the help of a modern bull-dozer presented work of considerable difficulty and took a very long time, and the removal of the great heaps of broken concrete to dumping grounds was also an expensive and lengthy undertaking. The work, which kept a number of men fully occupied for two or three months, has recently been completed, and the actual area from which the concrete runway has been removed is probably not very much more than half an acre. Farmers find these runways a great improvement on the old muddy cart-tracks when it is a question of moving farm machinery from one crop to another, or carrying corn to the stacks, though they admit that they are over ten times as wide as they need be.

I HAVE never credited the rat with possessing a kindly and sympathetic character, and have indeed suspected it of having cannibal tastes, since if one is shot in the fowl-run in the evening it is usually found half-consumed the following morning. I did not think, however, that even a rat would kill and eat a member of its own family, thus committing either parricide, matricide, fratricide or infanticide. Recently a small family of them, originally a male and a female, who seemed to be quite devoted, and who later produced a brood, took up their quarters in a small tool-shed by the house, from which they raid the birds' breakfast-table immediately after dusk unless the food is removed. On occasions when supplies are short owing to blackbirds' failing to drop chunks of bread as they fly off to cover they will climb up on to the table in broad daylight, and carry off a slice of a loaf despite angry yelps from the Scottie, who is watching the raid from the other side of the window.

I set a trap in a corner of the tool shed where no birds could reach it and commit suicide, as invariably they will if they get the opportunity, and it was of the break-back variety, which is supposed to do what its name



H. P. Godden-Kent

HALF-TIMBERING AT CHIDDINGSTONE, KENT

suggests, thereby killing the animal outright immediately the spring is released. As is so often the case, it failed to do this successfully, and in the morning I found it struck with the two fore-feet of a rat held by the fallen wire, and amputated neatly at the first joint. Close to the trap I found a portion of the skin of the animal on which its entrails were neatly stacked up, but this was all that was left of it. I can only conclude that, on hearing the squeals of their relative, the other members of the family hurried out of the hole to murder it and eat the body, but as it was impossible to identify the sex and age of the creature from the two fore-feet I do not know whether it was father, mother, or one of the grown-up sons or daughters which provided the meal.

I HAVE read so many articles and comments in our newspapers recently on the future freedom of the egg from official control that I hesitate to touch on the hackneyed topic and join the ranks of those prophets who have foretold the price at which eggs will be sold when they are no longer subsidised by the Ministry of Food. A point one has to bear in mind is that, although every conceivable commodity has increased in price since the days before the war, the advance has apparently been more marked in the case of poultry food-stuffs than anything else, even whisky not excepted, and that, though the hen may not lay a daily egg, she makes a very hearty meal on every day of her life. In the years before 1939 the price of the various corns and laying mash fluctuated considerably, because from time to time the countries which exported them to Great Britain very obligingly subsidised their barley and maize to encourage the demand for them in the open market, but the average cost per cwt. was in the neighbourhood of 7s. To-day it is about 37s., or over five times as much, and the wage of the farm-hand who works with the poultryman has increased from £2 a week to £6.

Before the war the average price of eggs throughout the year was approximately 1s. 10d. per dozen, so that a price of 8s. in a free market would be more or less what one must expect, and nobody would be making an excessive profit from them.

To my mind the only reason why there is a shortage of eggs in this country is that during the last seven years there has been insufficient food available to increase poultry stocks to any extent. The removal of the control will effect a saving of the £20 million subsidy and over £1 million on the cost of administration and if this, or a portion of it, is expended on imported corn the existing flocks could be increased in a very short time. If the poultryman obtains information before March that his ration will be increased in the future he will at once respond by doubling or trebling the numbers of his stock.

THE point that puzzled me in the various discussions which took place in the House of Commons and elsewhere was how the Ministry of Food were able to provide figures showing the numbers of poultry in the United Kingdom before the war, and of the quantity of eggs that they produced for the people of the country. At the present time, when one is constantly making returns of the numbers of birds that one possesses to enable one to obtain food for them, it is possible to arrive at a more or less correct figure of the poultry population, but in the years before the war the Ministry of Agriculture did not concern itself about the hens we kept, or the eggs that they laid. There may possibly be some records of the stocks maintained by certain big poultry-keepers, but no one had the faintest idea how many birds there were on every farm and smallholding in the land, nor of those kept by that quite numerous community in the countryside and suburbia, the back-yarder.

THE NEW BEAUTY OF GLEN AFFRIC

Written and Illustrated by W. A. POUCHER

MOUNTAIN landscapes do not change materially above the tree line from year to year, save in nature's lavish display of colours, which vary throughout the seasons and in a severe winter may impart an alpine beauty to an otherwise barren prospect. The lower slopes of the hills, however, are subject to remarkable modification owing to the rapid growth of trees, which not only alters the appearance of valleys and the margins of rivers and lakes, but may also eliminate a favourite viewpoint in as little time as a single decade. But in the same period, or even less, the hand of man can transform a charming scene into a monstrosity if care is not taken to preserve its natural beauty by the exercise of control and good taste. In the past there have been frequent outcries against proposals to build dams in picturesque valleys, either for the conservation of water supplies or for the production of electric power, but in those schemes which have been undertaken it is surprising how nature has softened the changed prospects within a few years of their completion.

As everyone knows, Scotland is richly endowed with magnificent scenery and its vast stretches of hills and glens afford catchment areas whose water supplies are an important potential source of electric power. As long ago as 1918 the Water Power Resources Committee noted Glen Affric and Glen Cannich as one of nine great sources running to waste in the Highlands, but it was not until 1943, after lengthy discussions upon amenity grounds at all levels, that the North of Scotland Hydro-

Electric Board was created to carry out these schemes. The Board announced their Glen Affric scheme in September, 1946, and planned to utilise the great water resources in the Glen Affric-Glen Cannich area in such a way as to leave the scenery unspoiled. Their proposals represented more than two years of investigation and discussion and incorporated the ideas of some of the country's most eminent engineers and architects, and also most of the safeguarding recommendations of amenity and fishing interests, which had been consulted throughout. The project, which began in May, 1947, was completed this year and formally opened by the Duke of Edinburgh in October.

The principal works consist of a dam nearly half a mile long at Loch Mullardoch in Glen Cannich, and situated immediately above Cozac Lodge on Loch Sealbhag, some ten miles above the junction of the valley with Glen Strath Glass; a tunnel from Loch Mullardoch to Loch Benevean in Glen Affric; a small dam in the narrow gorge below Loch Benevean; and another tunnel from this sheet of water to the generating station at Fasnakyle in Strath Glass. There is a small power station in the tunnel between the two lochs. The loss of storage in Loch Benevean is recovered by drawing down the more isolated Loch Mullardoch, and in consequence its level will not fluctuate greatly. This will prevent the unsightly margins sometimes revealed by other reservoirs during periods of drought, which undoubtedly mar the beauty of the landscape.

Glen Affric extends westwards for some twenty miles from the church near Tomich Bridge, in Strath Glass, to the Bealach immediately to the north of Ben Attow, a great mountain whose western slopes fall almost to the shore of Loch Duich. The glen is regarded by many people as the most beautiful in Scotland, and by some as the loveliest in all Britain. Through its narrow declivities flows the River Affric, which rises in the very shadow of Ben Attow and is fed by innumerable streams whose source is the great watershed of Scotland, and by the melting snows which for much of the year cloak the lofty ridges of Mam Soul and its adjacent giants. These are the headwaters of the River Beauly, famed among anglers, which reaches the sea at Beauly Firth thirteen miles west of Inverness. The glen bosoms two beautiful lakes, Loch Affric and Loch Benevean. The former is some three miles in length, set in wild surroundings and hemmed in at its lower end by magnificent Scotch firs. The latter is now some five miles long, enclosed by less austere surroundings whose slopes are decked with thousands of dainty birches and sprinkled with firs. Thus this long valley displays a varied and colourful landscape, beginning with densely packed trees and ending in a barren scene of wild mountain grandeur.

To the north lies Glen Cannich, which is separated from Glen Affric by a range of lofty hills and runs almost parallel with it for about twenty miles from Invercannich, in Strath Glass, to the col three miles beyond Loch Lungard. It is a wilder valley, through which flows the



LOCH BENEVEAN IN GLEN AFFRIC, INVERNESS-SHIRE, WITH THE HILLS OF KINTAIL RISING IN THE BACKGROUND. The new road constructed to serve the Glen Affric hydro-electric scheme is visible in the foreground

River Cannich, a tributary of the River Beaully, and affords a rich combination of birch, fir, river, loch and mountain, and, as the name implies, its rough grass pastures are mingled with a profuse growth of cotton grass. In the lower half of the valley lie three small lochs, Craskie, Car and Sealbhag, but in the upper half Loch Mullardoch and Loch Lungard will unite to form the new Loch Mullardoch, which at its ultimate level will be about eight miles long.

Readers who knew these glens before their present development will remember that rough cart tracks followed both river and loch; in the one instance as far as Affric Lodge and in the other to Benula Lodge. New single-track roads,

Bridge Inn, which made Loch Affric accessible but placed Ben Attow out of bounds. Visitors at that time were rare and the only vehicle I ever saw on the road was the post van that went up to Affric Lodge. The postman was a kindly soul and he used to give me a lift willingly to save me the miles of foot-slogging, which was welcome when I ventured as far as Alltbeath, some eight miles beyond the lodge and almost at the foot of Ben Attow.

On the present occasion I stayed at Drumnadrochit, on Loch Ness. But, despite the charms of the approach to Glen Affric by way of Glen Urquhart, I think the best route is that from Beaully, as it follows the north bank of the River Beaully through Strath Glass, and in recent

road, opposite Tomich Falls, and the scheme has been so well planned that nothing is seen of either the conduit bringing the water down from Loch Benevean or the power lines to the switching station farther down the valley, as both of them are underground. I parked the car, entered the fine structure and was shown round. Everything is plain and pleasing to the eye, and no one can fail to be impressed by the three immense vertical turbines, whose hum is not audible outside.

Streaks of blue began to appear in the heavy grey curtain of cloud that seemed to stretch to infinity, so I hurriedly got into my car and began the enchanting drive along the narrow road which mounts steeply through



THE BIRCH-CLAD SLOPES RUNNING DOWN TO THE FOOT OF LOCH BENEVEAN. The 516-foot-long dam across the loch is hidden by the spur of ground on the left

with ample passing places, have been constructed under the scheme, and that in Glen Affric keeps to the old track as far as the new dam, whence it rises along the hillside for some four miles before descending to join the old road about two miles below Affric Lodge, which is still occupied. In Glen Cannich twelve miles of the old track have been re-surfaced as far as Cozac Lodge, where the road peters out beside the adjacent dam. Benula Lodge has been dismantled and the site will be engulfed by the rising waters of the enlarged loch.

My previous visit to Glen Affric was in June, 1942. During the war years it was risky to move about with a camera anywhere, and especially so in the Western Highlands; in consequence I always carried a military permit and reported to the local police immediately on arrival. I found them most helpful and appreciative of my difficulties, as it was apparent that naval and military objects were right outside the scope of my work. In this particular region the prohibited area lay to the west of a line running south from Achnasheen to Clunie

years has been improved so that the fine scenery near the Craske of Aigas can be seen by stepping out of one's car. Many trees have been felled and it is now possible to view the deep twisting gorge with its turbulent stream and falls at several different points en route.

I chose the month of October for my visit for two reasons: the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board had informed me that the work in Glen Affric would then be completed and, what was more important, I wanted to see the autumn colour pageant, which I felt must be the finest in all Britain. Of course, the gold and russet of birch and bracken require the sunlight to show them off, and I had to prolong my stay for eight days before conditions revealed the scene to perfection.

The head of Strath Glass is fringed with birches, and as I drove slowly along the road, threading its last three miles, their delicate golden leaves heralded the profusion of beauty that was to be unfolded in the glen beyond. The Fasnakyle power station stands on the river bank beside the terminus of the main

a golden leafy canopy on entering Glen Affric. The road follows the old cart track and rises some four hundred feet along the side of the hill as far as the Dog Fall, twisting in and out of its sharp-gullied contours and with plenty of passing places to accommodate such motor traffic as may be expected during the holiday season.

As I gained height the sun began to shine and flooded the glen with mellow light, so I drove slowly and stopped frequently to admire nature's wonderful display of colour spread around me. There were lovely retrospects through the myriads of birches of the wide green floor of Strath Glass, backed by the low purple hills to the east, and the light glinted on the softly-murmuring Badger Fall far below. Hereabouts the glen is fairly wide and sweeps round in a graceful curve from south to west: its far slopes are cloaked with dense green firs and about a mile farther along it narrows and its floor rises gradually with the river, eventually running immediately beside the road at the Dog Fall. I left the car to inspect this one-time



A SECTION OF THE OLD CART TRACK STILL FOLLOWING PART OF THE SHORE OF THE LOCH

roaring cataract, which is wildly situated in the narrowest section of Chisholm's Pass: the river is suddenly precipitated into a boiling cauldron one hundred feet below and hemmed in by sheer walls of rock. Alas, on this occasion the fall carried relatively little water, but presumably will attain its former impressiveness during periods of heavy rain, when the surplus water from Loch Benevean pours over the spillway of the dam.

It is a little over a mile from the fall to the gorge and the road rises a further two hundred feet: about half this ascent is taken up by the new road which leaves the old cart track on the left and sweeps round gracefully along the hillside to give access to a car park above the small dam in the gorge. The structure is so well screened by a profuse growth of birch and fir that it is scarcely visible until it is reached and is almost lost in a photograph, unless one is standing immediately above it, a fine piece of planning for which all lovers of hill scenery will indeed be thankful. I parked the car beneath a few stately pines and walked down to investigate. The dam is built about two miles below the natural outlet of Loch Benevean; it is 516 feet long and 86 feet high, and carries a railed concrete path accessible to visitors. The intake tower is built out into the loch, whence a horse-shoe shaped tunnel, 14½ feet in diameter, runs for three and a quarter miles through the hillside to bring the water to the turbines. The enclosing slopes of the hills in the vicinity are thickly covered with birch, but the view of the loch from the dam is not extensive, as it is limited by a wooded spur on the right.

I continued my drive, because I was anxious to see more of the loch and to note how it compared with its natural predecessor. Long stretches of it were revealed as I rounded the aforementioned spur, and a striking pageant of colour burst upon the view. Thousands of golden birches hemmed in the blue as far as I could see and the sloping ground beneath them was dappled with the russet of dying bracken, mingled with clumps of heather in profusion; the rippling loch was studded with small islands clothed with scattered firs and birches; and in the distance rose the undulating hills of Kintail, some of their tops already sprinkled with snow, and above them white billowing clouds towered into the illimitable azure of the heavens. The unveiling of this superb spectacle amply compensated for the long journey I had undertaken,

and I have no hesitation in saying that it was the most magnificent combination of colour I have seen anywhere in Britain.

Continuing my drive, I soon reached the highest point on the new road, which is about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea and cut into the steep brow of a hill, high above the loch. Since it yields charming prospects to both east and west, I consider it the finest viewpoint in Glen Affric. The road now winds downhill, above the exit of the tunnel, bringing the water down from Loch Mullardoch in Glen Cannich, which is so well hidden that it will escape the notice of all but the most alert visitors. Then it levels out, passes a pretty dashing fall in a rocky glen on the right opposite a fine stone bridge, and a few yards farther on opens up a grand retrospect of the loch through the birches, where one can pick out below a small section of the old cart track that has so far not been engulfed by the waters of the loch.

In the next mile the birches begin to thin

out and in consequence the scene loses some of its charm. A section of the old track is passed over; it is full of pot-holes and requires careful negotiation by contrast with the new road, and then another section, which has been resurfaced, leads to a gate where the public motor-road terminates. Thence for two miles one walks along the old cart track to Loch Affric, where it ends, while the mountains get nearer with every step and become grander and higher. The frail little footbridge spanning the River Affric is a feature of the lodge and its cottages, beyond which stately firs enclose the loch, dominated by the lofty cone of Sgurr na Lapaich (3,401 feet), a shapely outlier of Mam Soul (3,862 feet). A path on the north side of the loch threads this attractive solitude for miles and miles, past the sequestered cottage of Alltbeath, whence it forks, each branch rounding the precipitous flanks of Ben Attow (3,383 feet) to rejoin on the shore of Loch Duich.

In the course of three decades of extensive travel I have seen a number of beautiful valleys whose appearance has been changed by the building of dams, the subsequent enlargement of their lakes into vast reservoirs and the construction of roads at a higher level across the hillsides. I knew a few of them in their natural state, watched the gradual metamorphosis with interest and often speculated upon the impact upon their scenery before the work was completed. Sometimes I was disappointed, but this was usually when I saw the valleys immediately after the job was done, whereas a few years later I found them satisfying to the eye owing to the finishing touches imparted by nature. In one valley in particular I even came to the conclusion that the change was an improvement, and I also hold this view of Glen Affric. Everything in the glen has been left in order; there are no offensive accumulations of rubble, no unsightly conduits are visible anywhere, the small dam is admirably screened and the four miles of new road not only open up the scenery to greater advantage than the old cart track ever did, but also facilitate its enjoyment by anyone visiting it by car. In my opinion the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board has done a fine job, which might well be taken as a model in future undertakings.



SGURR NA LAPAICH FROM AFFRIC LODGE

A NOVEL COUNTRY SPORT

By GARTH CHRISTIAN

"It will be an awful flop," said the ploughman. "Country folk are suspicious of anything new. That's why donkey racing won't catch on."

Frankly, I agreed with him. In Sussex new ideas must grow old before they become widely accepted, and donkey racing did not sound an exciting sport. I was astonished when 15,000 people came to watch an afternoon's donkey racing at Wivelsfield Green; I was more bewildered when half that number saw the first donkey Grand National at Chailey, and more people paid £300 to admire donkeys racing at Lewes. Within a year of the Donkey Club's foundation, this new country sport had become so popular that the promoters found themselves faced with the prospect of too many race-meetings in too many southern villages.

Meantime, the membership of the National Donkey Club grows every day and the first 2,000 life members—who paid five shillings for this privilege—include citizens of the United States, South Africa and a number of European countries. Donkey Racing Clubs are being founded in many English counties. Before long what has been described as "this strange Sussex sport" seems likely to become popular throughout Britain.

It all began on October 27, 1951, when Mrs. W. Dinnage, of Wivelsfield Green, arranged the first donkey races on the local playing fields. Some of the donkeys showed surprising speed; some ran the wrong way; one decided to sleep. The crowd found it good fun and so—it seems—did the donkeys.

Then Mrs. Dinnage heard of the 191 donkeys being shipped from Eire to the Continent in conditions of sickening cruelty. Forty-seven of the creatures were so ill that they had to be destroyed on reaching Liverpool. Twenty-two more survived for only a few days. Every week more young donkeys—including jennies in foal—were being slaughtered and made into meat pies. The result was the formation of the National Donkey Club, which strives to "prevent the inhuman treatment and shipment of donkeys" and "to ensure that all donkeys are in good homes."

To-day the Donkey Club has agents in many parts of Britain. If one of them reports that a batch of healthy young animals has been sold for slaughter, officials of the Club rush to the area and endeavour to buy them. When news recently reached the Donkey Club headquarters that a group of unwanted donkeys were on their way to a slaughter-house, Mr. Dinnage left home at 4.30 a.m. and a few hours later these donkeys found themselves in good homes. Four south coast donkeys which were sold to a slaughterer at the end of the season—after taking hundreds of children for rides—were bought by the Donkey Club as their last hour approached. Now these animals are children's pets.

This work of saving healthy young donkeys from a premature death is the main purpose of the Donkey Club's existence. The new sport of donkey racing was originally designed merely to promote public interest in the Club and raise funds for its work. It soon became clear, however, that donkey racing was a (not too) serious sport in its own right. Each race-meeting sees thousands of people invading the village by coach and car; bookmakers clamour to erect their stands beside the course. Donkey racing is taking its place beside cricket, stoolball and rabbiting as a favourite Sussex sport.

The crowd at a donkey race-meeting has a character of its own. As gay as a bonfire night crowd, yet as earnest as the throng who follow foxhounds, donkey racing enthusiasts—who spring from all sections of the community—rarely seem so well informed about their sport as, say, the spectators at a cricket match. For on the village cricket ground everyone considers himself an expert on the game; a solitary drive for six sets old men talking of a Mr. Jessup; a leg-glance for four prompts even the youngest boy to murmur: "That was a real Ranjitsinhji shot"—though "Ranji" can be no more than a name to him.

With donkey racing it is different. "In the first race," declared the commentator at one

race-meeting, "we have the Rector of Chailey's Vicar of Bray—formerly the Horns Lodge Beauty. He's never won a race, but you never can tell with donkeys."

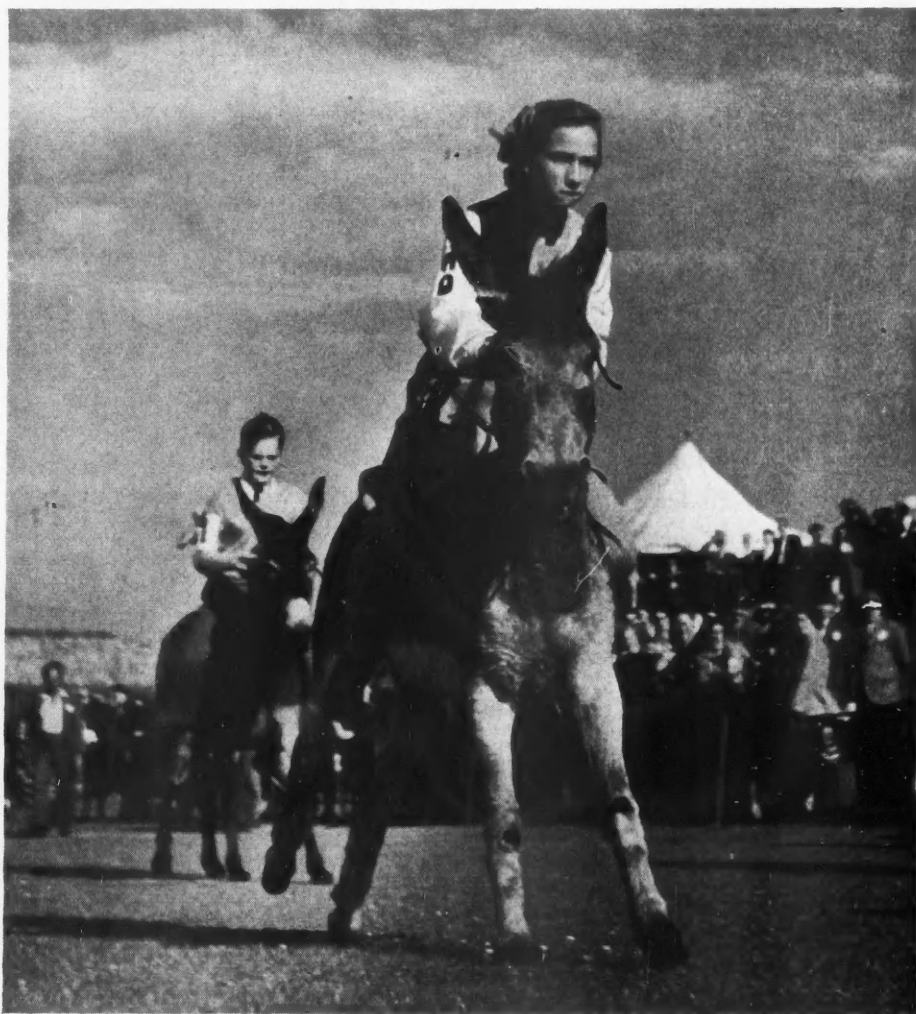
The woman beside me, after admitting that she was no good judge of donkeys, announced that she would back Vicar of Bray. "After all," she said, "any donkey with a name like that is sure to win." He didn't.

Bull Basher sounded a formidable creature; Moonbeam, we were told, had past successes to her credit; Cinder Golliwog was a handsome animal whose young jockey in royal blue and yellow impressed the woman beside me. "I'll back that donkey too," she said, "in case Vicar of Bray adopts a 'go-slow' policy." He did.

The excitement of the crowd grew tense as the moment for the first race drew near. Soon we saw the field of ten donkeys following the

his owner and the remainder was divided between the owner of the runner-up and the village Donkey Racing Club.

As the crowd waited for the Harvest Festival Plate—with a field of twenty—the commentator reminded us of some of the Donkey Club's 67 rules. No donkey is allowed to carry more than nine stone including a saddle; no whips or spurs may be used; no rider may touch the ground with his feet during a flat race; all donkeys must be examined by the honorary Veterinary Surgeon before running in a race. All entrants have to be registered under the National Donkey Club rules and any animal appearing at an unrecognised race-meeting is disqualified. A jockey who rides at an "unofficial" race-meeting is forbidden to enter for a race for one year. A boy who lost his temper and beat his donkey about the head with his hands was informed that he would never be



THE FINISH OF A DONKEY RACE

starter in his shining cart along the course and round the bend—the crowd called it Tattenham Corner—and up the gentle slope to the starting post.

The white flag hovered for a moment. We wondered if Vicar of Bray would follow the example of Hunt Flyer, who at the Wivelsfield meeting threw his rider and fell asleep when lining up for a big race. He didn't.

A second later there was a roar of excitement and the donkeys were rushing down the hill at a startling speed. "Moonbeam's in front," said a voice. "Crown Jewel is gaining on her." But for the moment I was looking for the Vicar, whose colours were maroon and powder blue. At last I saw him—Vicar of Bray, I mean—trotting in the rear, as solemn and as dignified as any Proctor on his way to Convocation.

This first race was the Chailey Selling Plate, the winner being sold by auction for twenty-seven and a half guineas. Ten pounds went to

allowed to ride again on any "official" course.

He is bold who dares to prophesy about the future of this new sport. Before long shall we see breeders deliberately trying to produce donkeys outstanding for speed and stamina? Shall we find a donkey on the beach at Blackpool or Bridlington being hailed as the offspring "of a former Grand National winner"? A year ago countrymen were wondering if donkeys would not dwindle far towards extinction. To-day, village folk are more hopeful about the future of these likeable creatures.

"It wouldn't surprise me to see the Vicar doing well at steeple-chasing," said a fifteen-year-old gardener, as he mowed my lawn.

"What Vicar?" I asked, wondering if there had been strange goings-on in what some people call "ecclesiastical circles."

The young gardener paused and brooded deeply for a moment. "I think Bray was the name," he said.

HANGINGS IN WELLS CATHEDRAL CHOIR

By BEA HOWE

THE earliest surviving examples of English embroidery—an art at which we were highly skilled—date back to Anglo-Saxon times and are ecclesiastical. In the 13th and 14th centuries English church embroidery reached its highest peak of excellence. This *Opus Anglicanum* was famed abroad and many of the finest pieces found on the Continent are of English origin. Although much church needlework was produced in convents and monasteries, plenty of fine embroidery was done by noble ladies and their waiting-women in the palace homes and manor houses of mediæval England. There were guilds, too, of secular embroiderers, and documents show how many people earned their living by embroidering elaborate copes and vestments for the Church.

Among England's mediæval cathedrals with their one-time gorgeous display of embroidered wall-hangings and heraldic banners, those of Wells Cathedral in Somerset, are noted by Leland. He wrote: "Polydori's Armes in the Clothes hanging over the Stalles in the Quier—'Haec Polydori sunt munera Vergilii'. About his armes in the same Clothes 'Sum Laurus Virtutis honos pergrata triumphis', " which may be translated: "These are the gifts of Polydore Vergil. I am the Laurel, the reward of Excellence, a delight in time of triumph."

Polydore Vergil, the learned Italian scholar, came to England in 1502 and was made Archdeacon of Wells (1508-1555) by his patron, Henry VII. There is no mention, though, of his hangings later than 1633, so it is presumed that



1.—BISHOP'S THRONE AT WELLS CATHEDRAL, SOMERSET. The needlework hangings in the Choir of the Cathedral have recently been restored

they were destroyed by the Puritans.

Before the last war a guild of cathedral needleworkers was formed to make new covers for the kneelers, hassocks and seats in the stalls and substalls of the Choir, as they were of poor quality and in bad condition. It was decided, too, at the suggestion of Sir Charles Nicholson, Surveyor of the Fabric, to cover the backs of the thirty-nine canopied stone stalls for the prebendaries with embroidered designs of a heraldic character. These stalls were made under the influence of the Gothic Revival and their backs are not specially ornamental. The Dowager Lady Hylton took her place at the head of this enthusiastic group of workers in the rôle of designer, secretary and general supervisor of all the work. She herself contributed largely to the work, being a highly skilled needlewoman.

The general colour-scheme for the thirty-one bishops' banners was the choice of Sir Charles Nicholson. Red and blue backgrounds alternate with gold for the stalls of the Quinque Personæ (Dean, Precentor, Archdeacon of Wells, Chancellor and Treasurer). The wools were all hand-made and hand-dyed and they reflect many colours in the cathedral's wealth of stained glass; this is noticeable in Lady Hylton's use of a lovely golden-green effect, derived from the magnificent Golden Window (c. 1330) above the High Altar. Incorporated in her designs is much of the intimate history of the cathedral itself, the local legends associated with Glastonbury that lies near by and the heroic deeds of King



2.—THE PRECENTOR'S STALL. The design symbolises the duties of the office. (Right) 3.—BANNER OF THOMAS KEN, BISHOP OF WELLS FROM 1685 TO 1691



Alfred. Charming use of some angel-figures from Queen Mary's Psalter and conventionalised plants from 15th-century herbals have been made, too, for some of the choir stalls, and musical motifs decorate those in the Vicar's Choral. The enormous work entailed in first collecting and then selecting the most appropriate subject for each stall-back is most impressive. The actual transference of Lady Hylton's drawings to the finished designs on canvas was done by Miss Isabel Jones, of Newton Surmaville, Yeovil.

The design for the centre panel of the Bishop's Throne shows St. Andrew (Fig. 1), to whom the church is dedicated. It was adapted by Lady Hylton from one on a 14th-century screen at Ranworth, in Norfolk. Above St. Andrew's glittering haloed head are the arms of the see impaling those of the Underhill family, surmounted by a mitre. Francis Underhill was Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1937 to 1943, when the hangings were first put into execution. Saint Andrew with his magnificent jewelled robes, holding the diagonal cross on which he was martyred, is the work of the late Mrs. Leonora Jenner, well-known needlewoman and a supreme artist. The left-hand panel of the Bishop's Throne displays the arms of the see of Bath and Wells with many others, such as the dragon of Wessex and the Danish raven. Some of the heraldic shields are impaled upon a bishop's pastoral staff, copied from a 15th-century staff actually found in the cathedral burying-ground about 1800 and which is now in the library of the Dean and Chapter.

In contrast to the glowing garnet and mulberry tones and the ornate silver and gold threadwork of the Bishop's Throne, the Precentor's Stall is executed in a colour scheme of gold, green and soft blues. The Precentor ranks next to the Dean and has charge of all the music. The cathedral schools at which boys were taught to sing the service were the first, and for a long time the only, schools in England. In the centre of the Precentor's banner sits King David with his golden harp. Above him, two angels play on a peal of bells; below, two seated figures play on stringed instruments and two charming little choristers sing *Gloria in excelsis Deo*. The figures of the Psalmist and the musicians were adapted from a psalter believed to have been written in a house of Augustinian canons in the diocese of York about 1170. The banners for the stalls

of the other seven prebendaries (with the exception of the Dean's) display symbolic designs of office after the pattern of the Precentor's: the Chancellor, having charge of all the books, has an illuminated Bible opened at St. John's Gospel, and the Treasurer, being guardian of all the church hangings and vestments, has two angels, one holding a paten, the other a chalice.

The pattern of the thirty-one bishops' banners decorating the other stone stalls of the Choir is uniform. In the middle of each is a shield displaying the arms which the Bishop inherited or assumed. In the field are designs which stand in some relation to his career. Thus the banner (Fig. 3) of saintly Thomas Ken

(1685-1691) bears below his personal arms a scroll held by two angels and inscribed—

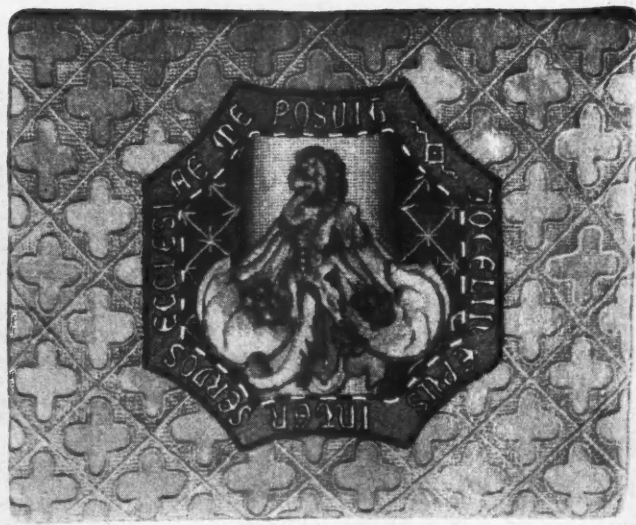
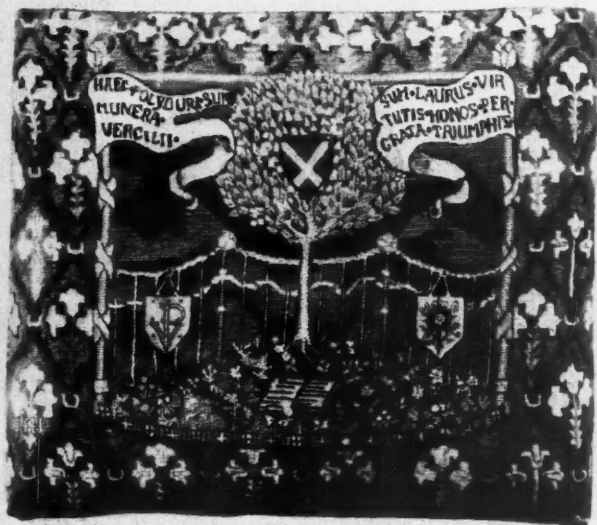
*Wake & lift up thyself, my heart,
And with the angels bear thy part*—a quotation from one of his famous hymns. Below is a medallion enclosing a church founded upon a rock with the words, "*Immota triumphans*"—Unmoved, victorious—to symbolise his uncompromising adherence to Church principles. Thomas Ken was one of the seven bishops who, in 1688, resisted an arbitrary attempt on the part of James II to override the law. The banner of the more worldly and ambitious Wolsey (Fig. 4), carries a cardinal's hat with his personal arms. Wolsey held these (1518-1523) *in commendam*, which meant together with other preferments. It is not at all certain whether he ever visited Wells. With what richness of colour and imaginative design, these banners have warmed the stone of the canopied stalls; what richness, too, of the storied past they preserve, besides a fascinating use of needlecraft. The standard of work is high.

Apart from those for the canopied stalls, there were upwards of sixty designs to be made for the choir stalls, sub-stalls, runners and hassocks; a monumental task, which has been almost completed to-day in unerring taste and with loving care to detail. In one stall, Polydore Vergil, donor of hangings to the Choir about 1520 (Fig. 5), is commemorated. Another (Fig. 6) has the little stone lizard carved on the foot of a shaft by the Chapter House stairs with the motto: "Bishop Jocelyn placed me among the servants of this Cathedral." A third is inspired by the slender and touching little figure of the alabaster Virgin with her pot of lilies, which decorates a plaque on the Boleyn tomb in St. Calixtus Chapel.

Much admirable church embroidery has been done in the past, but with poor wools and in poor designs. The Wells needlework, designed for once as a whole, and executed by skilled embroiderers in difficult conditions through the war under Lady Hylton's inspired direction, gives a fresh lead. To stand in the Choir to-day is to recapture, I think, through its rich needlework decorations, some of the ancient glory of the mediæval church filled with jewel-like colour from painted tomb and shrine, from emblazoned banner and translucent stained glass. This is, indeed, in the true tradition of *Opus Anglicanum*.



4.—BANNER OF CARDINAL WOLSEY, BISHOP OF WELLS FROM 1518 TO 1523



5.—STALL SEAT COMMEMORATING POLYDORE VERGIL, WHO GAVE HANGINGS TO THE CATHEDRAL EARLY IN THE 16th CENTURY. (Right) 6.—STALL SEAT DEPICTING A LIZARD

DEVELOPMENTS IN FRUIT-GROWING

By RAYMOND BUSH

THERE can be no branch in primary food production which has shown more change and progress in the past 30 years than fruit-growing, and, unlike the agriculturist, the fruit-grower has never received a subsidy in any shape or form. His produce is always in competition with overseas or Continental fruits, which arrive often in quite unrestricted and uneconomic quantities before his fruits are ready for the market. Occasionally, a gleam of sun lightens his dark horizon, as this year when Canadian and American apples were off the market in November owing to inability to negotiate dollar purchases.

In those 30 years, great advances have been made in the technique of growing and of pruning and in pest and disease control. All these are directly related to the improvement in amateur fruit-growing, though large expenditure on machinery and storage, vitally essential to the professional grower, is denied the amateur.

The public decides the varieties of fruit which the commercial fruit-grower must grow. The masses have been described as asses and have for long been credited with tasting fruit with their eyes. The amateur, on the other hand, will plant varieties to please his eye and rejoice his palate and to-day one must rely upon him to keep alive the traditions of choice fruit-growing and the perpetuation of old varieties. To some extent also he is better suited to explore the virtues of new introductions, though the commercial grower of to-day is quite keen on a new variety if he feels he may be backing a winner of the future.

Foreign competition is undoubtedly killing much more production, and in a year one may see 80,000 acres of market-garden land go out of cultivation or revert to arable crops. Enormous acreages of fruit are being brought into bearing in Italy and even Denmark, and most of the fruit is destined for the English market. A constant influx of Italian Williams Pears filled our markets from August till November last. The big sales of imported South African and Italian plums at good prices, while our home



NEW CHERRIES UNDER TRIAL AS COMMERCIAL VARIETIES. The tree in the foreground is Merton Bounty

crops of plums rotted for lack of buyers and sugar, will result in the grubbing of hundreds of acres devoted to a once profitable English fruit.

Let us look at the figures revealed by the Fruit Tree Census of 1951 as compared with that of 1944.

In the seven years the number of Cox's Orange Pippin trees planted in England went up by 700,000. Worcester Pearmain rose by 215,000. Dessert varieties as a whole increased by 1,342,000 trees. Bramley, our most popular cooking apple, declined by 257,000 trees and early cooking apples by 186,000. Cooking apples as a whole dropped by 1½ million trees.

Pears, owing to large plantings of Conference and Superb, went up by 416,000, but perry pears and cider apple trees fell by 397,000.

Plums showed a decline of 150,000 Victorias and 123,000 damson trees but there was a rise in green-gages and other gages of 112,000.

Cherries increased by 60,000, but Morello cherries were down.

In all, our tree fruits (including nuts) fell by well over a million trees.

To the uninitiated figures are dull things, but to the fruit-grower each list of declines and rises tells a tale. The control of a single pest may, in the case of one particular fruit, make it once more profitable to grow. The nut-growers of Kent, for example, who in the beginning of the period under review grubbed hundreds of acres of ancient nut trees because of the losses caused by the brown-rot fungus, which in turn was admitted by the boring of the nut weevil, found that the simple application of D.D.T. killed the weevil

and so the brown rot. That spray sent up yields by three times on the trees which were left.

The manager of one of our big co-operative packing stations once said that he recognised only three apples—Cox's, Worcester and Bramley—as worth growing and selling. Only in the old orchards of the West Midlands will you find to-day such old favourites as Warners King, Wellington and Tom Putt. Blenheim Orange and Ribston Pippin still maintain a precarious hold on some Christmas markets, but the day of the orchard of many varieties is gone for ever, and the amateur alone remains to tend the pomological museum of the past.

The growing of good garden fruit is, and must always be, a difficult and laborious business. It is safe to tell the beginner that he will find it cheaper to buy fruit than to grow it, but once he begins to produce quality fruit he will work for better fruit production with all the zeal of a devotee, and the winning of a few prizes at the local show will confirm him in a life-long hobby which is a good one in every way.

There are many points to consider in planning a fruit garden. Though fruit of some sort can be grown almost anywhere—I have seen exhibition Comice pears on a Kensington wall and figs in a Bloomsbury area, and have met a motor mechanic who raised and sold good strawberries in a Notting Hill Gate mews—site, soil and pest control are fundamentals.

It is so easy to say that the best site for fruit is on a gentle slope to the south, that protection from cold east winds is essential, or that warm, well-drained soils are the best preventive of canker; but when one goes house-hunting, it is the house which matters most, or its nearness to London or some other city where the tenant must go to earn his daily bread; the garden takes second place.

Also, none of the laws of fruit-growing is irrevocable. A soil analysis, which should mean a great deal, is often useless and misleading. I recall visiting a proposed experimental site for fruit, well in the confines of a large industrial town, with the late Mr. Middleton. The analysis suggested that the site we chose was useless for the purpose. We decided against the analyst on the basis of surrounding tree growth. All that the site needed was good drainage, which we gave it, and proper cultivation and manuring, which followed. The land grew superb crops, even raspberries yielding five tons an acre.



PART OF A HEAVY CROP OF VICTORIA PLUMS. The plum acreage in Britain has declined in recent years

which is a very fine crop. All the soft fruits did well. Apples prospered, and the whole experiment was a striking reflection on the value of soil analysis as applied to the soil without knowledge of the site and its surroundings.

The London garden may not be ideal, for many tons of soot are deposited per square mile of London's area; yet that same soot and the fog is of great value to London gardens in postponing and reducing spring frost damage. London has a climate of its own based on its system of heating with its innumerable chimneys. The differences in temperature between Kew Gardens, which is in a frost hole, and the Air Ministry roof in Kingsway is often considerable.

London soil varies, too, and the student of fruit-growing may well pause and examine the soil variations exposed by excavations. He will see the heaviest clays, gravel and sand according to whether the site be in South, Central or North London.

Tree growth, too, is a great indicator of a soil's suitability for fruit. Avoid land which produces stunted trees, or where full-grown trees show bare and lifeless branches at the top. Water can kill trees as surely as drought, for excess of either starves the feeding roots. Look for land which grows big elms, for the elm roots



A COB NUT DAMAGED BY THE NUT WEEVIL. The larva of this weevil is on the outside of the nut

wide and deep and abominates bad drainage, or which suits the hawthorn, for the hawthorn is of the apple family, and on good fruit lands the hawthorn hedges grow and flourish, living to a great age.

In most areas there are little oases of fertility and these grow fruits which show little canker in their branches and fine colour in the finished sample and give good and regular yields.

If soil and site be allowed their quota of marks for successful fruit-planting, the right varieties of fruit must be included, and these must be on the right root stocks if they are to give the desired size of tree, earliness of coming into bearing and regularity of cropping. Though the amateur is not restricted to three varieties of apples or of pears, some of the former are notoriously biennial (cropping in alternate years), and inability to control scab fungus may make several varieties of pears not worth growing.

A wise selection for a garden will include varieties resistant to frost, which are known to crop heavily and regularly and which are easily protected from severe attacks of fungus diseases. Having secured a sound and solid basis of production, trial of less certain varieties can be made with no fear of an empty fruit-room.

NEW PLANTS OF NOTE

It is not often that one sees a plant that is both novel and outstandingly good, but *Begonia Solbacken*, shown at the Royal Horticultural Society's meeting on December 3, certainly comes into this category. It was one of three rather similar begonias brought over from Denmark and all characterised by their very dwarf and compact habit. They are said to have been raised from the Lorraine type of begonia and are certainly similar to the familiar *Gloire de Lorraine* in the size of their individual flowers and the shape and character of their leaves. In every other respect they are quite distinct, the flowers being carried in a series of closely packed clusters above the leaves and the whole plant being less than 1 foot in height. All three varieties had pink flowers

varying a little in shade and in the size of the individual blossoms. One named *Tove* had the largest flowers of the palest colour, while *Solbacken* had the deepest coloured but also the smallest blooms. It was the one singled out by the R.H.S. Committee for an award of merit and was later chosen by the Council of the R.H.S. as the best greenhouse plant of 1952, for which it was awarded the Sander Medal.

Another interesting greenhouse plant at this show was *Hippeastrum gracilis* Ballet, which is said to be the result of a cross between *H. rutilum* and *H. equestre*. The whole plant is much smaller than the more familiar *hippeastrums* of the "equestre" type and consequently more suitable for room decoration. The flowers are deep scarlet. This promising

new plant was selected for trial at Wisley.

This show also produced the best new cypripedium of the year, shown by that skilful amateur orchid grower, Dr. W. Stirling. It is named *Cypripedium* Lady Clunas, variety *Whatecroft Hall*, and received a first-class certificate from the Orchid Committee, and the George Moore Medal from the R.H.S. Council. It is a really delightful flower in marked contrast to some of the over-large and ugly blooms we have seen lately. The colour is ivory white spotted with purple, with a slight green flush.

A Preliminary Commendation was given to a new and unnamed *Luculia* species discovered in Bhutan by Messrs. Ludlow and Sheriff and shown by Mr. Maurice Mason. It has white fragrant flowers. A. G. L. H.



CYPRIPEDIUM LADY CLUNAS, VAR. WHATECROFT HALL, WHICH HAS BEEN SELECTED AS THE BEST CYPRIPEDIUM INTRODUCED IN 1952. (Right) BEGONIA SOLBACKEN, A NEW DWARF WINTER-FLOWERING VARIETY

HOW ONE MAN CHANGED THE SCILLIES

By HOOLE JACKSON

FOUR thousand acres sustaining two thousand people on islets of varying size—the Scilly Isles. This was the estate which one of the most fascinating of British landowners took over in 1834, and which he transformed with an energy, determination and imagination rarely excelled.

Few passengers in the popular island steamer, the *Scillonian*, realise how short a time ago the people of Scilly were without regular communication with the mainland, and lived out their lives in a manner closely resembling that of mediaeval times. Yet it was not until about 1800 that this island people provided their own beautiful cutter, the *Ariadne*, and thereby opened a service which was destined to alter their habits and ways of living.

Sea and rocky land supported the people in the old, almost primitive, manner. When fishing failed and crops were poor, they fell back on rye-bread, shell-fish and almost anything else edible. The men were hardy, born seamen, the women so beautiful that, like their Cornish sisters, they aroused comment among observers who visited the Isles during the 18th and 19th centuries.

"They have all the voluptuousness of the South," wrote a visitor in the late 1800s, "with the perfectly developed form and classical lines of Ancient Greece. Their peach-like complexions, dark flashing eyes, and wealth of raven hair, have been the hope and despair of many a love-sick swain," and this appreciation often came from observers who had risked the rough passage in the cutter or the early steamers to gather information about the natural history or legends of the isles, but who were struck by this beauty, common to the majority of the island women.

To this place and these people came the new landlord, Mr. Augustus Smith, who had acquired the remainder of the lease from the Duke of Leeds, and this in itself was an unparalleled event, because the holders of the Scillies had hitherto lived far away, and their agents, after the manner of their kind, had been easy-going stewards, far from the overlooking eye of their masters.

When Mr. Smith landed, old residents said that his coming had been "foretold," but, as may be imagined, the advent of a resident landowner was not regarded as an unmixed blessing. The lives of the Scillonians, if hardy and sometimes hard, had been marked by a freedom of action long vanished from the mainland, and every man was something of his own master.

Mr. Smith was a bull-necked, sturdy man, had a firm mouth and strong chin, and was inclined to be corpulent. He had experienced the handling of an estate and tenantry in Ireland, and, once ashore, annexed the islands mentally from the first moment, and, although his power over the lives of the people was only that of a county magistrate, he became virtually governor of the Isles.

There was only one weakness in his armour, and a strange one for an island landowner. He was no sailor, and, the moment he boarded the steamer at Penzance, he took himself below and lay down to endure the voyage in the captain's cabin, and did not appear again until the steamer reached Menewethan.

He was usually taken off in his own boat, and was not fully himself again until his feet were set on Tresco, which he made his home island.

A resident landowner might have made his home on St. Mary's, and lived on the fringe of old Hugh Town, the capital and port of the Isles, but, like the wise old monks before him, from whom there was a plain hint in the remains of the abbey on Tresco, he saw that here among almost barren islands was the place for an insular Tintern or Jervaulx—but a home, not a monastery.

From the fresh-water lagoon a gentle slope rose to the old buildings, and Mr. Smith transformed the buildings into a residence which tops the slope with the dignity so many stately homes add to a landscape. With the squat, square tower there is a suggestion of the Cornish and Scillonian architecture, a faint hint of the mediaeval, and the whole group of buildings seems to combine the Victorian, Georgian and monastic, a strange but happy blend, to be transformed into a wonderland by the imported sub-tropical plants, shrubs and trees which Mr. Smith's botanical passion caused him to collect from all over the world and experiment with.

He was fortunate in the friendship of Sir Joseph Hooker, then curator at Kew, with whom Mr. Smith exchanged specimens. He saw the possibilities that lay around the old abbey, and, within a remarkably small space of time, the terrace walks which now delight thousands of visitors every year were contrived from one of the most natural rock-gardens on a Titan scale that a man could desire.

Sheltered by the isles of St. Martin's, Samson and Bryher from the rough handling of sea-winds, and with frost almost an unknown



AUGUSTUS SMITH, WHO WAS LANDLORD OF THE SCILLY ISLES FROM 1834 TO 1872

visitor, Tresco, with the lowest mean temperature in the depth of winter rarely below forty degrees, came nearer to the botanist's idea of eternal summer than, perhaps, anywhere else likely to be found in the northern hemisphere.

Augustus Smith must have felt like one of the lesser kings of Arthurian days as he stood on the abbey site, gazing down on the southerly slopes for the first time and visualised his home there.

Soon he was gazing on terraces where cacti, sedums and South American aloes added their strange new beauty to the landscape now forming under the hands of a man who had beauty in his eye. Cotton-plants and palms rose from the Scillonian rocky soil, until the place must have looked like an Eden amid the wilder landscape of heaving sea and rocky downs.

By his lagoon, the wild duck, plover and woodcock, paused in their winter migration. The isles had probably been known to birds as a desirable haunt over the centuries, but now they found new and beautiful haunts, new nesting-places, and their singing enriched the loveliness of this gardenised isle.

There was the lot of his people to improve, also, and Mr. Smith set about it with the same drive, energy and resource. He found the islands with a heavier population than they could well support. The homes, apart from the few stone-built houses in Hugh Town, were more akin to the crofters' cottages or the Irishman's shack than to mainland homes, and he found the landowner's "interference" by no means welcome, as is so often the experience of the ardent reformer.

Yet, as amazingly as the gardens had arisen on Tresco, the task was being accomplished; boys were drafted to sea, young women vanished to the mainland to take up posts as domestic servants or in shops. The men were set to work to improve their holdings, and the women encouraged to become more thrifty.

Every man who owned a boat now had to pay a licence, and some of the grumbling may be imagined, but Mr. Smith had a way with men and women as well as with trees and flowers, and met with no serious opposition except when his dictum was obviously unfair and passed the bounds of true necessity, as it did on occasion.

New roads were made, and the pier was lengthened to make it a safer shelter for shipping,



TRESCO ABBEY, WHERE MR. AUGUSTUS SMITH MADE HIS HOME. It stands on the site of a Benedictine priory

and Mr. Smith exerted every influence he could bring to bear on Trinity House to have Scilly made a pilot-station, so that ships would be induced to make the place a port of call.

Here was a change indeed from the life of easy-go, and crops of barley, oats, rye, man-golds and potatoes. Probably the man who lifted the people to a higher order of living did not dream that he was also creating a holiday paradise at the same time, but, had it not been for his advent, the islands would not have attracted the masses of admiring visitors year after year, or shown the amenities and beauty that they do to-day.

Had Mr. Smith arrived twenty or thirty years later, such authority as he wielded would have been impossible; had he arrived thirty years earlier, he could have done no more than he did, and the work might have been before its time or impossible. But he came to the Scillies after they had long been left to themselves and neglect, and when steam had changed men's ideas of land and sea transport.

His reign, from 1834 until 1872, covered one of the greatest eras of change for hundreds of years, and he was to leave the islands so improved that the population, from bare subsistence, had arrived at a happy period of self-support, with the rent-roll considerable and a

was proud of the mail flag at his peak, and probably thought the sum granted a good one. The engineer and mate were both typical old sea-dogs, and Jones, the engineer, was a survivor of the wreck of the *London*.

The *Little Western* ended up on the rocks at last and became a total wreck. She was followed by other steamers of larger size and later equipment—*Lady of the Isles*, *Queen of the Bay* and the *Lioness*. The present fine craft, the *Scillonian*, made her dangerous voyage throughout the war without a break in the service, a fine tribute to the captain and all hands. If she lacks the picturesqueness of the *Little Western*, with tall smoke-stack and fore-and-aft sails, she is as well known up and down the coast, and so are her captain, mate, and engineers and crew.

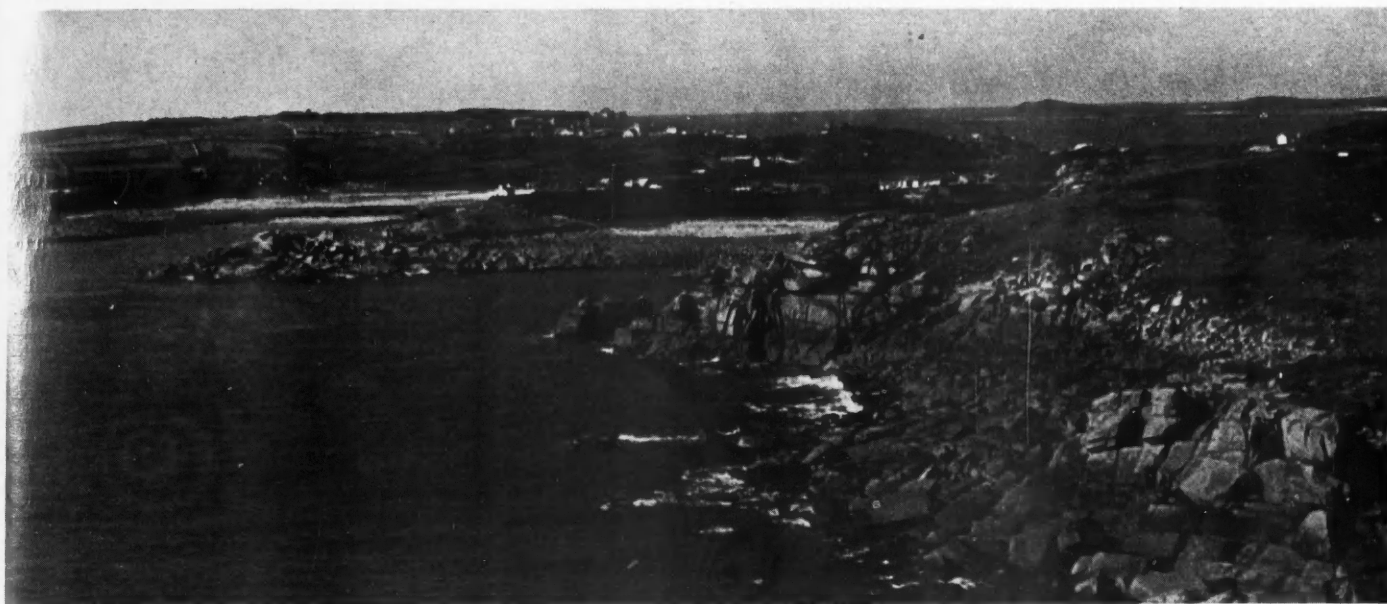
Shipbuilding had flourished in those days in the Scillies, and then came the day when the yards closed and the capital sunk in it became useless. The islanders had built up a respectable fleet of sailing vessels owned and victualled at Scilly. Clipper schooners ran to Lisbon and the Azores for fruit, and barques traded with the West Indies; all the refitting was done in the Scillies, and the crews were chiefly composed of Scillonian men. Steam dealt the death-blow.

Agriculture seemed the only alternative,

Scilly whites to more tender blooms brought its problems. Wattle fences and the now famous escallonia and veronica hedges were not enough; at Tresco Mr. Smith's gardener hit on the plan of planting the bulbs in shallow boxes and carrying them at the crucial time to the hot-houses, so producing earlier and more profitable blooms. Handling hundreds of heavy boxes in this way was a back-breaking task, and the bulbs never matured too well, so the gardener, whether at his imaginative master's suggestion, or hitting on the idea himself, had portable glass-houses made and mounted on wheels. By man-handling these to the beds at the crucial time the problem was solved, and these wheeled green-houses were in use from that time.

Few men, even with similar opportunities for the exercise of their gifts as Mr. Smith, used them so unflaggingly and so well. He made a ruined abbey a home of beauty, with grounds unlike any other in the British Isles; he raised stock and improved his breed of cattle; he built a mill, driven by horse-power, where the Scillonians could grind their corn, and yet had time for a busy life apart from his insular one, for he was M.P. for Truro as well as a member of several well-known clubs and scientific societies.

He was succeeded by his nephew, Mr.



THE ROCKY COASTLINE OF ST. MARY'S, THE LARGEST OF THE SCILLY ISLES. The islets in this group were "transformed by Mr. Augustus Smith with an energy, determination and imagination rarely excelled"

substantial industrial output. The plain granite monument in his memory on the rocky crest at Tresco is rightly suggestive of the rugged strength and courage of the creator of the Scillies of to-day.

His period had seen communication with the islands change from the sail-cutter to steam, and although this soon robbed passengers of the company of one of the most colourful skippers who ever made the passage—Captain Frank Tregarthen, who kept the cutter in yachtman trim, with decks scrubbed and holystoned with naval fanaticism, and the brasswork matching it—few modern passengers would care to exchange the voyage of those times for the present comfort.

The little *Ariadne* was replaced by the *Little Western*, not much larger than a steam-launch of to-day. There were five hands, all told—skipper, mate, engineer, deck-hand and stoker. The *Ariadne* had been a gentleman's yacht, and Captain Tregarthen must have found the change to the *Little Western* a change to more comfort if less beauty. The *Ariadne* picked up letters, and so was an unofficial mail-boat, and her cargo was small and mixed.

The *Little Western* made quite good time over her forty miles, leaving Penzance pier at 10.30 in the morning and arriving at St. Mary's about 2.30 in the afternoon, and she was under contract to carry the mail, with the payment of £300 annually for her packet-service, probably the smallest on record. Captain Tregarthen

and every yard of ground was soon devoted to growing potatoes. There was no frost to dread, and the only enemy was the Atlantic gale, which could batter the young growth terribly. For a space, the Scillies, with the Channel Isles, held the monopoly in the early potato trade. Gangs of diggers came over in season to help to market the crop quickly. The decks of the steamer were stacked high with the baskets, and buyers from Covent Garden outbid one another keenly. In the late 1880s the farmer was sure of his 3d. a lb. profit, but this began to decline as foreign competition increased, and his 3d. soon became only a 1d., which barely covered the transport charges and cost of growing. Nor did fishing fare much better.

It was, as is widely known, the half-wild Scilly narcissus which grew beside almost every cottage door that saved the situation in an amazing way. A Mr. Trevillick had noticed that there was a growing craze for flowers, particularly white ones, and so he packed a few and sent them off to Covent Garden. Surprised by a very useful profit on this experimental transaction, he, and others who soon followed his example, founded the trade which became one of the most flourishing in Scilly and on the Cornish mainland later.

Mr. Augustus Smith took up the growing with his usual energy, and soon the islands were exporting flowers in ever-growing quantities to Covent Garden and the main markets all over England. Passing from the hardy

Thomas Algernon Smith-Dorrien-Smith. The double hyphen name was required under a clause in his uncle's will, which also required that the legatee should reside for a specified minimum time on the islands each year and keep the gardens up to the high level which they had attained. The nephew sold out of the Army to take up his patrimony, and also succeeded in obtaining a renewal of the original lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, which allowed greater freedom than if he had merely renewed the expiring lease of the Duke of Leeds. The nephew's own family was the Smith-Dorriens, of Haresfoot, near Great Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire.

For some reason Mr. Smith, who had been so passionately devoted to his islands, chose to be buried in the churchyard of the old collegiate church of St. Buryan, near Land's End; he had remained a bachelor, lived a life of feudal power, loved, and won the affection of, a people notably independent and difficult to become on intimate terms with; created one of the most wonderful gardens in the kingdom; added much to the knowledge of the fauna and flora of the Isles; and perhaps, at the last, had the satisfaction of knowing what few of us can count on—that even the hand of greatest change could lie only lightly on those scraps of rocky earth he loved and which he transformed into something that has already outlasted him eighty years and may well outlast him a thousand.

SMITHFIELD SHOW SUCCESSES

By ANTHONY HURD

EARL'S COURT is a big place to fill, but there was not a square yard to spare last week when room had been found for the fat cattle, sheep and pigs, the turkeys, the tractors, the complex array of agricultural machinery and the displays of the makers of fertilisers and feeding-stuffs, the seed firms and all the other trades that make up the whole of the agricultural industry. Indeed, if there had been more space available it would have been used. Smithfield Show has become agriculture's great business exhibition and the machinery manufacturers and other traders seem to be agreed that they do as much—some will say more—business at Smithfield Show as they do at the Royal Agricultural Society's summer show. Certainly it is easier to find the makers' stands and to get hold of their technical men to discuss matters of practical interest. There are fewer sightseers at the Smithfield Show.

Important as the machinery and trade side of the Smithfield Show has become, occupying more than half of the main hall and the galleries, the heart of the Show is still the livestock. It will be an ill day if this is overlooked, and so long as the Duke of Norfolk remains President of the whole Show there is no risk of business interests swamping the fat-stock. This year's champion beast was a steer named Gregor, an Aberdeen Angus x Shorthorn shown by the Scottish Malt Distillers Ltd., of Pencaitland, East Lothian. At just under 2 years 9 months this beast weighs 15½ cwt. and is of superbly good quality, with great depth and level flesh. Fifteen and a half cwt. is a big weight, and if there had not been a prospect of winning championship honours at this year's Christmas fat-stock shows little justification could have been found for carrying on this beast for a further year after it had won reserve championship honours as the best butcher's beast at 12 cwt. at last year's Birmingham show. This year Gregor won the supreme honours at Birmingham, Edinburgh and Smithfield. It must be hard for judges to disregard an animal that has done so well because it has attained an excessive weight, but there can be little doubt that the ideal butcher's beast is nearer the 12 cwt. mark. Pedigree breeders cannot be altogether happy when the first-cross between the Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn, two of our early-maturing breeds, is carried on to within almost three months of three years to win championship honours. It would redound more to the credit



THE ABERDEEN ANGUS x SHORTHORN STEER, GREGOR: SUPREME CHAMPION AT THE SMITHFIELD SHOW. It was exhibited by Scottish Malt Distillers, Ltd.

of these breeds if the Smithfield champion could have been found from among the animals under two years old. This would have demonstrated early-maturing qualities not only to farmers here, but to the countless farmers overseas who rely on British beef breeds for their foundation stock. Mr. J. McEwen, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in Australia, spoke at the Smithfield Show of the British breeders as the "stud masters of the world." Australia knows the value of the Shorthorn, the Hereford, the Devon and the Aberdeen Angus, as well as our sheep breeds, as the foundation of economical meat production. The same is true of New Zealand, and both these countries keep a close eye on the butcher's preference.

Next to the champion steer stood a Shorthorn bred in the late J. V. Rank's Bapton herd,

which weighed 12 cwt. at 1¾ years. To turn to the junior classes for animals under 15 months, there were exceptionally good entries in the Red Poll, Devon and Aberdeen Angus classes. It would be unkind to reckon how much milk these young cattle have consumed to bring them to a fit state for exhibition at Smithfield, but their looks were highly creditable and a good advertisement for the early-maturing qualities of these breeds. The commercial farmer would not attempt to bring out a fat beast at under 15 months old, but it is valuable for him to be able to assess the early-maturing characteristics of the different breeds and indeed of the strains developed in different herds of the same breed.

The suggestion was made to me at the Show that it would be useful to have a class for graziers' animals as distinct from those which have been fed on a high plane throughout their



GENERAL VIEW OF THE JUDGING FOR THE DUKE OF NORFOLK CHALLENGE CUP. This award, which goes to the breed society having the best exhibit of three pure-bred steers aged 12-36 months, was won by the Aberdeen Angus breed

lives. I believe that this is done at the shows in Australia, and now that we in Britain have to rely so much on grazing and home-grown fodder crops, such a classification at the shows would be a useful guide to many farmers. How the show authorities would satisfy themselves that a particular animal had not received any concentrated food, I do not know, but I pass on the suggestion for consideration by the Smithfield Show Committee. I imagine that the Friesian steer from the Windsor herd, shown by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, which weighed 17 cwt. at 2 years 8 months, had lived almost entirely on grass, hay and silage. He looked a plain beast when he came up against the other breed winners in the championship judging, but I expect that at commercial values he paid as well to produce as any other.

There was not much between the Aberdeen Angus, the Shorthorn and the Galloway entries in the judging for the Duke of Norfolk Challenge Cup, which is awarded to the breed society having the best exhibit of three pure-bred steers, aged 12-36 months. The Aberdeen Angus breed won, but the cup might just as well have gone to the Shorthorn breed, and the Galloways were almost as good. Indeed, the Galloways might have repeated last year's win, one of the team had not gone lame.

There was a fair show of sheep, but I wondered whether a housewife would really appreciate a joint from one of the winners. Weight for age is the criterion at the Smithfield show, but exceptional weight may consist mostly of fat. The same is true of pigs. Most pleasing to my eye were the little Berkshires not exceeding 100 lb. live weight, which provided a reminder of the class of pork that the London housewife really prefers. These pigs were no more than 16-17 weeks old and I suppose would kill at about 75 lb. There were also some choice Middle Whites of the same class. These pigs ought not to be carried to heavier weights when they become over fat.



CHAMPION OF ITS BREED: THE DEVON STEER TRECOWE JUDY. Shown by Mr. A. G. Daniel

Yet the Ministry of Food will pay the full price only for pigs that reach bacon weight. Surely the time has come to give more attention to lean meat and provide the class of pork that the housewife prefers. Vegetable fat is cheaper to produce than animal fat. Will the Ministry of Food as a first stage agree to pay the full price for pork pigs of 120 lb. live weight that make high grade pork carcasses? As matters stand most of the pork issued on the meat ration comes from pigs discarded for bacon

production because they are too fat. We are wasting valuable feeding-stuffs and not producing what consumers really like.

One final word of congratulation to the organisers of this year's Smithfield Show. They provided something of interest for everyone concerned with the agricultural industry, and I trust that the business done has justified all the trouble they must have taken to make this year's show another outstanding success. Even the London fog did not defeat them.

FREE FOR ALL — By ROBERT HUGHES

ON the southern shore of a bleak estuary in North Wales that runs east and west lie several square miles of dismal marshland. Used as a tank-range during the war and still War Office property, it is now deserted, for the Army has bigger and better playgrounds in the mountains. The marsh is a triangle in shape, its base the shore of the estuary and apex a golf-course and town some three miles due south. From the month of August the channels and lakes of the marsh are haunted by wild-fowl—mallard, teal and widgeon, even geese in very cold weather. During the daytime the birds lie out in the estuary and in the evenings they flight in to the marshes; some drop on the lakes, others among the dunes to seaward, and a few fly on to settle on the golf-course. Since the Army makes no attempt to protect its property here, the Morfa is the happy hunting-ground of every man who can beg, borrow or steal a gun.

For some days I had been ranging the shores of the estuary, looking greedily at hundreds of duck sitting securely on mud-banks out of shot. Once I even dug a pit, and spent three cold but intensely exciting hours while duck and curlew came in from in front of me, and peewits dived from behind with a startling swoosh of their flexible wings. Then one day I met the son of a farmer who lives on the border of the marshes. He was a keen shot, reckoned to have had at least 30 duck already this season (it was early October). He was, moreover, a real expert with a gun and given to winning trophies for clay-pigeon shooting. We arranged to go out after dark the next evening. Although I am a shot of incredible inaccuracy, I felt that it would still be fun to watch an expert at work.

I met him at his house at six o'clock in the evening, and we set out at once, hoping for a rabbit or snipe before seven-thirty, when the duck were due. There were already two men out on the marshes, and this meant that all the rabbits would be in hiding; so, after I had wasted a cartridge on an impossible snipe, we moved off to the lake, where my companion expected to find the duck. The lake was about two hundred yards long and fifty yards wide,

little more than knee-deep anywhere and much overgrown with clumps of spiky rushes. I was stationed behind a gorse bush at the eastern corner; my companion took up a position about twenty yards behind me, with a lurcher and a much-mixed terrier sitting at his feet. The wind, blowing on our left cheeks, was slight but chilly. The sky was clear and cold, and a full moon had just climbed into sight over the hills of the mainland. Beside me the lake was silvered, and each single reed showed like a black needle against the water.

Out in the estuary the volume of quackings and whistlings was increasing. The duck were getting ready. The first, a solitary mallard, came over at seven twenty-five, but neither of us was ready. Two small groups of duck followed, flying high and fast—out of range. We were now joined by two men, who appeared from the direction of the estuary and took up positions behind gorse bushes to my left and right. The man on my right had a cigarette, which winked from time to time when he turned his head. Behind us, at the far end of the lake, two more men were now standing—they had probably come from the town. The night was too still and clear for the duck to fly low, but from time to time some would come within range of one of the watchers. Everyone seemed remarkably unsuccessful, however. Despite the brightness of the night, you heard the duck flying towards you long before they became visible, and the sound was usually very misleading.

Three duck swooped low over the lake and then rocketed up to safety once more as two men fired. A tight little flurry of duck passing on the right was fired on, without effect. Then suddenly a single duck elected to fly right through us from the left. Everyone had time to let off both barrels before the rash bird disappeared from view. As the cannonade died away, all the dogs—and there seemed to be any number of them—rushed optimistically into the lake. They met in the middle and, finding nothing else to do, they tried to retrieve each other. The owners joined in the fight in an attempt to quieten their dogs. As the battle swayed to and

fro among the rushes and the moon's image was shattered by jagged wavelets, the scene looked like some savage death-grapple of the Dark Ages. But the shouts of the warriors, though uttered in a language that dates from the times of the Romans, betrayed something 20th-century in the comprehensiveness of their imagery. My neighbour emerged from his gorse bush and surveyed the scene with true philosophic detachment. "Well . . . diawl!" he exclaimed, conveying at the same time a sense of resignation to fate and a feeling of awe at the unholy aquatic tangle before his eyes. Then he returned to his bush.

By the time peace had been restored, thick black clouds had crept up into the sky and visibility was getting worse. Then the unexpected happened: a pair of duck whipped past right under my nose and dropped in the reeds on the far side of the lake. I fired where I thought they should be and only one duck got up, to be missed by my neighbour. Hoping wildly, I rushed into the lake. When I had got really wet, it transpired that a dog had retrieved my duck and taken it dutifully to his master, who kindly returned it to me. I stumbled back to my place, delirious, for this was my first duck ever and just then I did not care if I never shot another.

By now the wind was really cold and we could see nothing more. There were still plenty of duck fighting, but there was little future in firing at the whisper of wings. Soon cigarettes and pipes flared into life. The two men from the town disappeared and the rest gathered round to view my victim, the only one of the evening. On the way back the talk was of that duck that ran the gauntlet of all our guns and escaped.

"Duw, ought to be awarded the V.C., he did," said one.

"Or be court-martialled for reckless flying in face of the enemy," laughed another, his empty bag forgotten.

I walked home, my precious burden at my belt and my self-esteem very high, trying to forget the disconcerting fact that I could not see the duck when I fired.



1.—THE FRONT FROM THE NORTH ACROSS THE LOWER LAKE

CHILSTON PARK, KENT—I

THE HOME OF VISCOUNT CHILSTON By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

The house, predominantly of 1728 but incorporating an early 16th-century or older quadrangle, was connected with the Hussey, Hales, Hamilton and Best families, and had links with the Culpeppers and Honeywoods, before its acquisition by George Douglas in 1821

THE south slope of the sandy ridge at Sandway, near Lenham, Kent, forms one side of the valley containing Chilston Park, the lakes in which are a source of the River Stour. One of these (Fig. 9) lies beyond the walled garden south-west of the house and is included in Badslade and Harris's print of c. 1719 (Fig. 2). The other, in front of the house (Fig. 1), and actually unconnected with the first, took its present shape in the late 18th century, when George Best landscaped the formal ponds

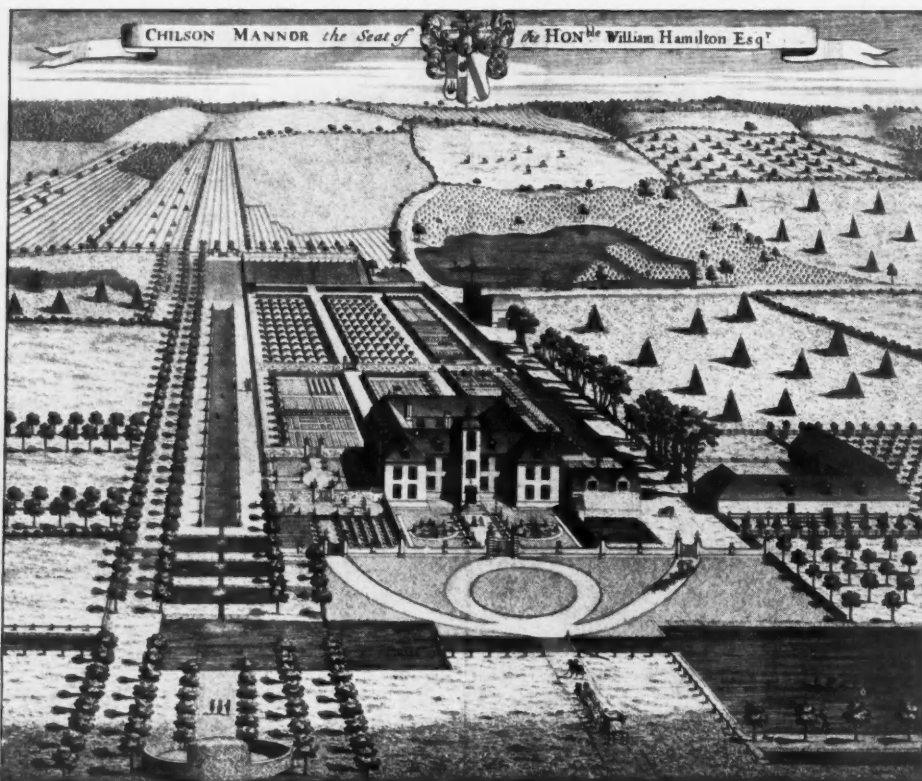
seen in the print. This also shows a canal facing the east side of the house traversing what is now a lawn. John Evelyn saw this earlier lay-out, or a predecessor of it, when in 1666 he visited "my cousin Hales at a sweetly watered place at Chilston." Across this canal is shown the beginning of the lime avenue, 50 yards wide (and remarkable now for the witches' broom growth in its old trees), which still runs to the little manor (now farm) house of Bowley. Near by on the sandy ridge is the site of Royton Chapel with its adjoining

farm and erstwhile manor house, now known as Chapel Farm. Both these ancient manors have contributed to the history of Chilston, in which they have long been merged.

Without particular architectural distinction, it is a place of much visual charm and historic atmosphere—an ideal example of an English country house, one can say. Similarly, its history, without being remarkable, is long, complicated and interesting. The house, in its final form, is largely due to Lord Chilston's forbears at two periods in the 19th century, but incorporates, little altered, the building due to William Hamilton depicted by Harris, of which the walls go back to the early 16th century, when it belonged to the Hoese or Hussey family. They had possessed Chilston since receiving it in the 13th century from the FitzHamon lords of Leeds Castle, owners of "Childeston" under Henry I.

There is no telling the age of the quadrangular plan of the house—the courtyard was filled with the staircase hall in c. 1880. Henry Hussey, a supporter of the barons at Lewes, and son of Matthew Hussey, of South Harting, had a charter of free warren in the manor in 1270; his son and grandson were summoned to Parliament under the Edwards and knighted. The earliest substantial evidence is that the inner faces of the front's flanking wings are late 15th-century diapered brick; probably the central porch tower shown by Harris was coeval. The south side of the square has been much rebuilt and was last refaced c. 1880. The old stables (Fig. 7) are largely as shown by Harris; they are of rag-stone with garnetted joints, as are the footings of the north front. The mounting block (Fig. 8) is made up of part of a chimney-piece (early 16th century) bearing the Hussey shield (or a cross engrailed vert).

After 1545, when Henry Hussey sold Chilston, the next significant date is 1650, when it was bought by Edward Hales, of that once widespread Kentish family, who

2.—ALMOST THE SAME VIEW IN 1719. Badslade's engraving in Harris's *History of Kent*

married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Evelyn of Godstone. His three daughters sold in 1698 to the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of John, Lord Culpepper. Her husband, Colonel James Hamilton, a grandson of the 1st Earl of Abercorn, was killed in a naval action 1673. Their eldest son in 1701 succeeded his kinsman as 6th Earl, and the third son, William, who succeeded his mother in 1709, was residing at Chilton when the engraving was made. According to Hasted "he made great additions," which points to about 1710 as the time when the Tudor house assumed the form engraved, though from its resemblance to Groombridge Place (c. 1650) the front could well have been due to Edward Hales. The process was apparently continued by his son, John Hamilton, High Sheriff in 1719, who enclosed the park and also "bestowed much cost in improving both house and grounds." To him can be ascribed the replacing of the tower with the pedimented centre (Fig. 11), which is dated 1728, and the east front with its Palladian doorway.

John and old Mrs. Hamilton were possibly responsible for the whole transformation, since William appears to have been a dubious character. In 1726 William Culpepper published a scurrilous pamphlet relating to a queer case of assault tried before the local justices, in which he and Hamilton senior, and one Richard Bigg, alias Blue Dick, had all been involved. What concerns us is that the pamphlet's motive was to discredit Hamilton. As a boy, it alleges, he had been sacked by Dr. Busby from Westminster School and taken to live at Hollingbourne. There he continued to be "brutish and lazy," began courting one of the Culpepper girls and pretended indeed to hang himself for love of her. Later his mother paid for his call to the Bar, but he "laid aside the study of Law, and in dice, tippling, and quarrelling had



3.—THE ENTRANCE HALL LOOKING EASTWARDS

many a cudgelled skin." In 1701 he was one of the magistrates who, at the time of the Kentish Petition, became for a while national heroes; but Culpepper set out to show that Hamilton, having Jacobite connections, had not in fact been present at the vital meeting, so was not a hero. And so forth. He added: "they say your son Jack is as skilled at dice and cards"; and refers to other "cowardly sons living in open adultery in Barbados, to the scandal of the family."

The whole rigmarole reads as if it was Culpepper who was a little mad, for one of the "cowardly sons" was, in fact, created a baronet for his gallantry and naval skill at the taking of Quebec. But before 1736 John Hamilton had sold Chilton to Thomas Best.

Mr. and Mrs. Best were still living there in 1782, when Hasted found that they in their turn had "rebuilt the mansion and made other very considerable improvements



4.—A CORNER OF THE ENTRANCE HALL. (Right) 5.—THE HALL COLONNADE

to the park, waters, and adjacent grounds." To them we may therefore attribute the park landscape and "natural" lake. With little doubt the canal on the east front was now drained, for a sundial that stands in the lawn bears the Best arms; it was devised by Tho. Hogben, land-surveyor, of the Free School of Smarden, and gives bearings to such places as Pekin. The Bests certainly remodelled the rooms in this front, which contained a staircase-hall in the centre. This was evidently of Chinese Chippendale inspiration, since fragments of it can still be found stored in outbuildings or even adorning the grounds—as in the case of a landing-stage on the front lake. After the death of George Best in 1819, Chilston was bought by George Douglas, of Baads, Midlothian, who began the Akers-Douglas connection with the place. But we must leave its history now to look further at the photographs.

The approach from Lenham descends into the valley obliquely from the north-west, among fine old trees along the farther side of the lake across which the house is first seen as in Fig. 1. But to get to it one has to

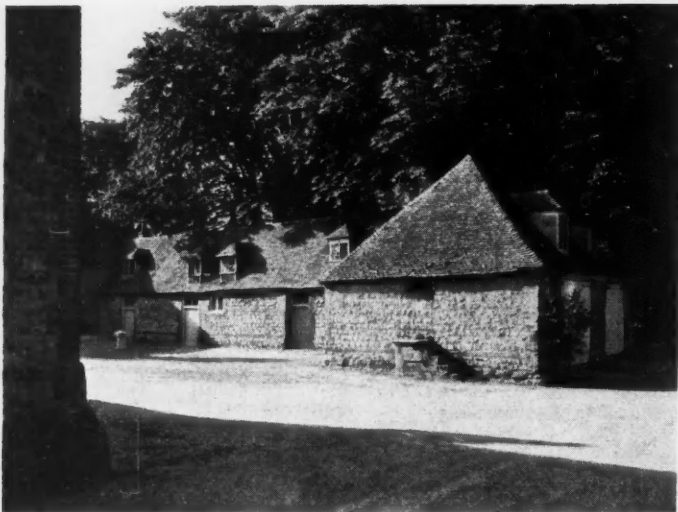


6.—THE EAST SIDE FROM THE LAWN

go round its head (the left-hand end of the pool in Fig. 2). The whole setting now is informal; though the hop-garden shown by Harris has become a large walled garden. Along the south side of the latter is the farther lake, delightfully embowered beyond by trees (Fig. 9). The outflow from it passes in a culvert beneath the house, and was possibly

used in the Middle Ages for its sanitation. At one end is a little island (the cherished domain of generations of small boys), attained by the bridge (Fig. 10) the balustrade of which, however, consists actually of parts of the Chinese Chippendale staircase already mentioned.

The house was much enlarged in 1880, with a big dining-room extending the front westwards and new office wings which do not appear in the pictures, though the Georgian idiom was, for the date, well reproduced. Also, to enhance the elevation, the ground level was lowered on the entrance front, incidentally showing better the stone, possibly Tudor, footings of the wings, and the terrace made between them (Fig. 11). The entrance porch was added, re-using the original doorway. At the same time the level of the ground floor was raised about 2 ft., except that of the entrance hall. The hall (Fig. 3) has been frequently altered. The pattern of the 18th-century ceiling may well be due to its incorporating Tudor beams; the early Georgian chimney-piece (of which the inner entablature is of 1880) was recently



7 and 8.—THE STABLES, AND A MOUNTING BLOCK INCORPORATING PARTS OF A CHIMNEY-PIECE BEARING THE HUSSEY ARMS, c. 1525



9.—THE UPPER LAKE, LOOKING EAST. (Right) 10.—THE BRIDGE TO THE ISLAND IN THE UPPER LAKE



11.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT

replaced by Lord Chilston when the Tudor wainscot mentioned below was moved. The colonnade along the south side is 18th century (each column a solid tree-trunk), but the steps are due to the 1880 alteration of the levels. The black marble and stone floor—recently uncovered and being fed with hot linseed oil to prevent flaking—is probably of 1710. The present charming arrangement of the contemporary furniture is due to Lord Chilston and his mother; but there are also good original fittings—for example, the mirror and console table of c. 1750 (Fig. 4), though these too were only recently restored to their original positions, and an exceptionally fine book-case that must be of the Bests' time. The effectively placed sculpture under the colonnade is old George Douglas's taste; the pretty Piping Shepherd is signed E. Wolff, Rome, 1827. The two nymphs on either side are attributed by Greenwood in his *History of Kent* to Skiddaw.

The appearance of the hall has lately been much improved by the removal from its east end to a position in the adjoining staircase hall of three lengths of carved Tudor wainscot which, however, is very remarkable in itself (Figs. 12 and 13). It was brought to Chilston 50 years ago from the former manor, now farm, house of Royton near-by, where it was then lying discarded, Royton having been merged in the Chilston estate by Thomas Best about 1780. Tradition is probably right in stating that the panelling was in the "free chapel" of Royton, founded c. 1300, which stood near that house. About 1510 the manor was bought by Edward Mylls, who did homage for it to the Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in half a knight's fee. Not long after he sold to Robert Atwater or Waters, whose father (d. 1484) had been "of Royton." Robert left two co-heiresses, of whom Mary, who got Royton, married Robert Honeywood, of Charing, and is renowned for having, at her decease aged 93 in 1644, had 367 living descendants: 16 of her own body, 114 grandchildren, 228 great grand-children, and nine of the fourth generation. She is buried at Lenham, but her monument is at Marks Hall, Essex, where the house, built by her eldest son, was lately demolished (COUNTRY LIFE, September 29, 1923). Another son, when

Dean of Lincoln, related that he had been present at a dinner she gave to her descendants at which 200 persons sat down. The last of her descendants to live at Royton died in 1761.

If the Royton panels were *in situ*, they were probably installed there by Robert Atwater between 1520 and 1540. They are now set in three groups and consist in three types: bust reliefs (Fig. 12), Emblems of the Passion, and arabesques mostly introducing a cup or chalice (Fig. 13), though there is one of a love-knot and the Tudor rose. All are framed in French Renaissance arches. There is also some linen-fold panelling of unusual treatment (left of Fig. 13), the origin of which is uncertain. The busts are exceptional for being late Gothic and early Renaissance types: the kings, and the curious Jesse (? top row in Fig. 13) of the former. The arabesques share details with panels formerly at Broadford, Goudhurst; and the work recalls the Boughton Malherbe and Brencley Parsonage rooms in the county, but is earlier and cruder. Though Flemish or North French influence is evident, I think there is no reason for doubting that the work is English. These little-known Royton Chapel panels are a notable addition to the corpus of very early Renaissance English craftsmanship. (To be concluded)



12.—PANELS FROM ROYTON CHAPEL, c. 1520-40



13.—PANELS WITH EMBLEMS OF THE PASSION AND OTHER MOTIFS

HUNTING THE STRAIGHT-HORNED MARKHOR

By
Lieut-Colonel C. H. STOCKLEY

WHEREVER that finest of wild goats, the markhor, is found, he lives a hard life, but, of all their widespread varieties, the straight-horned species of the North-West Frontier of India must be awarded the prize for toughness. No other beast could survive under such conditions of forbidding, waterless precipices and scanty feed, with every man's hand against it.

Having hunted markhor from the hills of Buner down to the great massif of the Takht-i-Sulimain, among the rugged mountains around Quetta, and others of the clan over the gigantic precipices of Kashmir and Baltistan, I venture to assert that the markhor of the Hindu Khush inhabit far the worst ground of them all—territory that exceeds in danger and difficulty even that on which live the tahr of the Chenab Valley.

The worst feature of the Hindu Khush precipices is the unreliability of the rock, from which large and apparently solid masses that appear to offer excellent foot- and hand-holds may break away as soon as weight is put on them. On the Himalayan side it is different, for there a foothold once tested is to be relied on in nine cases out of ten. Moreover, there is much



A NORTH-WEST FRONTIER CAMP WITH MARKHOR COUNTRY IN THE BACKGROUND



SPYING FOR STRAIGHT-HORNED MARKHOR FROM THE CREST OF A MOUNTAIN RANGE

sturdy vegetation as a help in trouble, for the grass is amazingly stout.

Then again the surroundings of the frontier grounds are most unpleasant compared with the Himalayan. On the latter the climate is cooler and there is always shade available; wild raspberries and strawberries flourish there, to which can be added cream from the milk of flocks camped far below and brought up by shepherds who think no more of a 3,000-ft. climb than they would of a stroll down Piccadilly.

But on the Frontier, speargrass and thorn trees are the principal growths, the former combining with hornets and burrs to drive one crazy. There is no shade there, and the sun's heat on a barren cliff is almost insupportable. Of water there will be at best a stagnant pool sunk deep in the rock. A night's bivouac on the hill will exhaust it so that the water-bottle becomes the sole resource of another night spent above.

The horns and body of the Frontier beasts are smaller than those of the beasts of the higher hills; in the Kaj-i-Nag an old buck may run to 44 ins. at the shoulder and 240 lb. in weight, with horns of 60 ins. on the curve. In the hills between Bannu and the Indus, on the other hand, the largest bucks are a good 6 ins. less at the shoulder and weigh less than 200 lb.

It is not easy to compare the horns of the Himalayan and the Hindu Khush beasts, for those of the former grow in a wide spiral with deep curves, whereas those of the latter are straight and twisted like barley-sugar, so that a rod pushed along the middle would not emerge to view at any point, whereas it would be conspicuous at every bend of the Himalayan spiral. Consequently the Himalayan are measured round the curve and those of the Hindu Khush over the straight: but both have one

thing in common and that is that a horn with three complete turns to its spiral is a very fine one, wherever shot. On the hills in the Northern Frontier district 28 ins. is a good length, but one or two have exceeded 30 ins., and further south, towards Baluchistan, where the hills are higher, the bucks are even larger and the record horn is 36 ins.

Yet by and large the smaller beasts provide the finer sport and a greater test of endurance and climbing ability. After several hours' hard work I once got up to three bucks in a cul-de-sac with a sheer precipice on either side. They were not quite big enough to shoot, and I thought they would have to come back over the ground to which we clung. They stood on a strip of rock 6 ft. long that projected hardly as many inches from the face of the precipice and the first two leapt to safety on the next ledge 10 ft. above. The third tried to follow too close on the heels of the second, collided with him, turned in mid-air and returning to his original take-off with



A STRAIGHT-HORNED MARKHOR BALANCED PRECARIOUSLY ON THE ONLY PIECE OF FLAT GROUND IN THE VICINITY THAT WOULD HOLD IT



"ONE'S FIRST LOOK AT MARKHOR GROUND IS DAUNTING, FOR ONE IS FACED WITH ALMOST VERTICAL CLIFFS AND BANDS OF ROUGH GRASS AND BUSH THAT SEEM TO HANG ON BY THEIR ROOT-TIPS"

a violent twist, took off again all in one motion and reached safety with the others. Even more remarkable were two ewes that decided to feed on the sparse leaves of a ragged tree growing out from the cliff-face. The first decided to return along the 4-in. trunk as the other started. They met in the middle and somehow managed to pass each other by means of a slight jump and a wriggle; how I do not know.

One's first look at markhor ground is daunting, for one is faced with almost vertical cliffs and bands of rough grass and bush that seem to hang on by their root-tips; indeed, the only strips that afford a possibility of traversing the feeding-grounds end suddenly at the edge of a void into which one peers from a projecting shelf. Then, defeated by some giant chimney slashed in the face of a precipice, one looks up to see if the main ridge is feasible, only to be shocked to discover that its crest has an overhang like that of a breaking wave, while lumps of conglomerate, scattered down the face for several hundred feet below, bear witness to the unsound rock.

However, the difficulty of getting about on these Frontier hills is only an added incentive to the big game hunter who is determined to add a new trophy to his collection. Moreover, he is in the company of Pathans, who are magnificent natural climbers and who are only equalled in my opinion by the dwellers of the Chenab Valley with whom one hunts tahr.

The Pathan is also excellent company, for he is full of tales of outlaws and blood feuds.

Perhaps my greatest joy came with my first good head and the getting of it; for I was young, caring little for the dangers from man or broken cliff, and, evading the myrmidons of local authority, I crossed the Indus into the hills, where I shot the best trophy that ever came out of them.

Seventeen years later I got two more markhor further south on the same range, thanks to a friend in the Frontier Constabulary who sent me out with an escort. Its commander was

long, lean Havildar-major who, finding himself on the weaker side of a blood feud, had joined the force so that he might have the law behind him when dealing with the outlaws of the opposing faction. By this time he had 29 corpses to his credit, and it was not until we returned to leave the hills that I discovered that we had been just as much concerned with the hunting of outlaws as with markhor.

There was a curious incident during this hunt, for as we left our bivouac before dawn we met two women coming up from a rock-bound water-hole, each carrying a full water-pot, and my guide at once exclaimed that it was a fine omen. "We shall kill two markhor to-day," he announced. He was right, for about noon we found four bucks and bagged two of them; but the ground was so bad that only with difficulty

could I find a ledge on which to put one to be photographed, and even then the beast had to be held in place by men with long sticks from ledges below. I could not even get far enough away to photograph the whole beast, which was disappointing, as it was destined for a museum.

Farther to the south on the Takht-i-Sulimain massif, the hills run to 13,000 ft.; the ground is much more extensive. The climate here is more severe and the markhor larger in both body and horn. The first trip I made there took place in snow and hard frost and was unexpectedly tough. The second was a little farther to the east, to the main peak itself, and we camped above a fearsome slit in the mountain. I remember tossing a stone so that it fell direct on the back of a markhor ewe a good 800 ft. below.

Our water came from another slit, in water-bottles hung in bunches around the more daring of the escort. I tried the climb myself, but even to save my self-respect could not manage it.

I have mentioned the Buner hills, the north-easterly limit of the straight-horned markhor, and it was there, near Pajja Peak, that I made my first attempt at them, and got into real trouble by crossing the frontier owing to an error due to a faulty map. Also I camped in an old Buddhist fort and, turning the wrong way in the dark, nearly walked over the edge of a 200-ft. drop. It was on this trip that I had a look at the famous cave, the Kashmir Smust, from which Lumsden of the Guides made his historic escape, and also saw something of that great man, Sir Aurel Stein, who was working on the Takht-i-Bhai ruins a little farther inside the frontier.



TROPHIES FROM THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ENDS OF THE MARKHOR TERRITORY. In each case the horns have completed the third turn, which denotes an old buck



ON THE MARCH TO MARKHOR GROUND IN BALUCHISTAN. A WINTER TRIP

NEW BOOKS

REX WHISTLER DRAWINGS

THE many admirers of Rex Whistler's charming and decorative talent will be delighted by his *The Königsmark Drawings* (Richards Press, 5 guineas) edited by his brother, Mr. Laurence Whistler. This handsome publication consists of ten drawings commissioned by A. E. W. Mason in September, 1940, as illustrations for his novel *Königsmark*, which had been published with great success in 1938. He had intended to have them bound up with his copy of the manuscript. The drawings, which were executed while Whistler was serving with the Welsh Guards, were bequeathed by Mr. Mason to the Tate Gallery.

The story of *Königsmark* was admirably suited to Whistler's temperament. He expressed his admiration for the early 18th century in one of the lively letters to Mason that are printed in the introduction. The tale itself is a moving one and recounts the luckless love of the young Philip Königsmark for Princess Sophia Dorothea, the future mother of George II. Such tender scenes as Philip's meeting with the Princess in the garden or their intimate encounter in her bed-chamber receive witty and sympathetic treatment. The romantic flavour of the whole affair is happily conveyed in the drawings of Philip's arrival by skiff at the door of the Princess's apartment—an escapade from which he was not to return. E. M.

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE ART

"YOU see, Enrico," Bernard Berenson remarked one morning while breakfasting at a café in Bergamo, "nobody before us has dedicated his entire activity, his entire life, to connoisseurship." Surprising as it may sound, Berenson was right. So accustomed have we become to the exact labelling of pictures in museums, to the precise and delicate business of attribution (so well illustrated, for instance, in the new National Gallery catalogues) that we tend to forget that the main bulk of this exacting science, of art history generally has been accomplished during the life span of one man—the vivid and agile sage of I Tatti, the great B.B.

How exciting it must have been for the young student from Harvard, the handsome protégé of Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, of Boston, to have arrived in Italy in the late 1880s, fresh for the attack. Morelli, Minghetti and even Rumohr or our own William Young Ottley and Eastlake had already tackled the many problems connected with Italian art, but, by and large, it was still virgin territory. It demanded a pioneer. There was so much to do, and every sally could ensnare some new personality, even if some, such as the famous "Amico di Sandro," were too good to be true. Yet without such imaginative leaps, Berenson would never have achieved his comprehensive view. The drawings in the Uffizi had to be examined; photographs amassed and innumerable visits to be paid, not only to churches, museums and collections in Italy, but to the great collections in this country and abroad, where masterpieces still slumbered, awaiting B.B.'s attribution. Many of these pictures have since entered the museums and private collections of America.

Order out of Confusion

One has only to read Berenson's essay on the Venetian exhibition of 1895 at the New Gallery, London (*The Study and Criticism of Italian Art*, vol. 1), to see how the tireless student had to examine and constantly rearrange the material to arrive at a true conception of some of the great Italian painters. Confusion was still great. How he was able to achieve so much in these years—and at the same time enjoy a full personal

life—is astonishing. His energy—no less than his appetite for, and delight in, work—must have been enormous. The fruit of these exact studies appeared in the famous slim brown volumes devoted to the four main schools of Italian painting that appeared between 1895 and 1907. These publications consisted of two parts, a general essay, in which the character of the school and its leading artists were assessed, and lists recounting the whereabouts of Italian paintings. In the original edition, the lists were printed at the end of each essay; in 1932 they were issued with revisions as a separate volume. They appeared simultaneously with the essays, which were also grouped in one volume. A further revised edition was published in Italian in 1936.

400 Illustrations

Now we have a new Phaidon edition of *The Italian Painters of the Renaissance* with 400 illustrations (30s.), covering many aspects of Italian art and which incidentally demonstrates how many pictures have entered fresh collections. Many are now in the Kress foundation, which is partly responsible for the present edition. It is a handsome book at a modest price, though the publishers have served Mr. Berenson ill by neglecting to supply dates, either to the plates or of the artists' lives. It is to be hoped that this omission will be rectified in a future edition. The lists are not reprinted, though it would prove a congenial task, if some energetic scholar undertook their revision—needless to say under the Master's auspices. These lists are invaluable for the traveller who finds himself in some little known town; he is at once directed to the church or gallery which may hold some treasure.

Naturally enough, additions to knowledge have been considerable since the essays were written. To-day, so much material has to be assimilated, so many new aspects considered—the social valuations advanced by Dr. Antal, for instance—that generalisations can barely be risked. It is all the more intriguing to read essays which do not fear to come out into the open, and which endeavour to give the full picture. On some occasions, the aphoristic turn of phrase (the style is happily tinged with the elegance of the '90s) may seem too simple, to take too much for granted—yet this simplicity is deceptive. In reading these essays again—as many will do after a number of years—one is struck by the shrewdness of Berenson's observations on particular artists. Details have to be filled in, true enough. But for a judgment of artistic personalities they still preserve their old charm and incisiveness. How exact is his passage on Dosso Dossi or on the Venetian *Sacra conversazione*; how apt the parallels that he makes to Oriental or to classical art, or when he relates Degas to the Florentines. They are judgments that arise from the fullness of a man who has made a discovery and who does not require to stand entrenched behind a barricade of footnotes. They have the same authority as marks Friedlaender's great volumes on early Netherlandish painting.

An Imperfect Theory

As one turns over the pages of this volume and relates them to Mr. Berenson's other writings, to the *Self-Portrait*, to *Rumour and Reflection* or to *Aesthetics and History*, it is seen as part of his attitude to life. One may agree with Howard Hannay's strictures that Berenson's theory of aesthetics, his thesis of tactile values, states only imperfectly what he tries to express—his belief that art has a quality of life-enhancement. Yet the opportunism of his approach results from a sensibility that is ever

ready to examine some fresh facet of experience. He never forgets that he is dealing with works of art, not with so many frogs in a laboratory.

Berenson may have set out to devote his career to connoisseurship alone, but his belief in humanity and his delight in life have always made him eager to relate what he has felt about painting to his concept that "all art which is art and not mere curiosity or dexterity or technique or a mere plaything is humanistic." This volume—almost half a century old as it is—conveys the warmth and tenderness of his devotion to the art of the country in which he has made his home. DENYS SUTTON.

CHINESE ART

FOR centuries Chinese art has cast a strange spell over the English. Spell seems to be the right word, for often enough the appeal has appeared to reflect some magic quality distinct from any artistic or intellectual merit. The products of Chinese painter, potter, carver, enameller, weaver have been collected by a great range of enthusiasts with a singular lack of discrimination and often in entire ignorance of these craftsmen's own intentions and ideals. Yet above all countries China offers even the most experienced and scholarly collector a bewildering confusion of deliberately imitative work and false or unreliable date-marking.

To-day collectors in any sphere who merely know what they like are no longer fashionable, and the recurrent vogues for quaint *chinoiserie* and even much of the uncritical admiration for later work produced for a European market have been replaced by a demand for simple but authoritative guidance. Sir Leigh Ashton, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Mr. Basil Gray, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum, are in a position to know precisely what is required, and in the revised edition of *Chinese Art* (Faber, 42s.) they present a fascinating and extremely helpful brief guide to the almost overwhelmingly vast subject, covering nearly five thousand years of metal-work, paintings, sculpture, ceramics, textiles, lacquers and enamels. The plan followed in this book is admirable: a brief introduction to each dynastic period is accompanied by a group of photographs illustrating examples of the various arts so that the reader may observe the same trends expressed in various media.

Fascinating Panorama

It is emphasised that the Chinese themselves have ever turned back to the classic achievements of the T'ang dynasty (618-906 A.D.), and to the Sung dynasty (960-1279), when, for example, "from the point of view of form, the potters of no other nation at any time or period have been able to produce anything of comparable quality," and when landscape art passed "beyond anything that we have yet experienced in Europe." But the authors maintain a realistic, factual approach which acknowledges the 18th-century origin of, for example, most of the known ivory and rhinoceros horn carvings. Even the renowned coromandel screens are mainly no earlier than K'ang Hsi (1662-1722). The authors admit that, with only one out of the 190 illustrations appearing in colour, they have concentrated in displaying form and surface ornament—inlaid bronze or painted porcelain rather than the subtleties of jades and self-colour ceramics. But from the superbly shaped British Museum vase tentatively placed as work of the 2nd or 3rd millennium B.C. down to the porcelain pilgrim bottle, the carved glass, jades and enamel ware of Ch'ien Lung, the illustrations present a fascinating panorama which is likely to

serve as a standard reference among collectors for many years.

Some slight impression is given in this book of the confusion awaiting the unwary porcelain collector. In *Later Chinese Porcelain* (Faber, 30s.) Mr. Soame Jenyns, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum, deals in authoritative and annotated detail with the particular problems, and pleasures, of the Ch'ing dynasty (1644-1912). He stresses at once that all the best products of the imperial factory during this dynasty may be dated between 1683 and 1750, and he divides and groups them under the headings of the three famous directors of the imperial workshops during that time, when over 80 per cent. of Chinese porcelains were made in Ching-té Ch'ien.

Supplementing these chapters are accounts of the previous transition period and the subsequent period of decline, down to the fall of the dynasty in 1912, and some consideration of the problems concerning products of the provincial potteries, including, for example, the white Fukien porcelain, "probably the finest porcelain ever made in the sense of the perfect marriage between the glaze and the body." Appendices deal with the Ku Yüeh Hsüan porcelains—"perhaps the most interesting and by far the most mysterious of all the ceramic products of Ch'ien Lung's reign"—and the *nien hao*, hallmarks and marks of commendation.

Not for Export

Throughout, and conspicuously in the four coloured plates and some 240 monochrome illustrations, the author has been concerned not with the export products accepted uncritically by 18th-century merchants, but with the lovelier pieces which the Chinese preferred to retain for themselves, though even work for the imperial court showed the influence of the west, as was mentioned by the missionary D'Entrecolles as early as 1712. For this reason Mr. Jenyns is less concerned with the familiar export products of the groups known as *famille verte* and *famille rose*, and suggests that the costly *famille noire* has received attention out of all proportion to its interest or aesthetic value.

He refers to the remarkable virtuosity of the Ch'ien Lung potters' copies of other materials—chiselled gold, embossed silver, carved jade, lacquer ware and the rest—but it is among the copies of earlier work that he indicates pitfalls for the collector, acknowledging that "the exact range and quality of the deliberate copies of Ming pieces in the K'ang Hsi period have still to be determined," and "most private collections of Sung monochromes contain one or more of these 18th-century imitations."

Great Tradition Threatened

The modern Chinese potter still possesses his old skill, his traditional craftsmanship and natural good taste; "the deceptive forgeries of old pieces, which are still turned out, are evidence of his skill." But now even the remnants of the great traditions still to be noted in the craftsmanship of the coolies' rice bowls are threatened by cheap, durable plastics.

As an impressive and intense enjoyable supplement to these books comes a revised edition of another survey, *Chinese Art*, by R. L. Hobson (Benn, 84s.). This contains 100 plates magnificently produced in full colour and covers a wide range of porcelain, silk painting, bronzes, from the delicacies of opalescent and iridescent glazes to the vivid blues of Ming porcelains and the more obvious delights of carved and jade-encrusted lacquers. Captions are reduced to a minimum and in a number of examples it has proved impossible to determine even their dynastic period, but it would be difficult to find a more vivid presentation of beautiful work. The brief introductory essay by R. L. Hobson has been edited by Mr. Soame Jenyns. G. B. H.

MOTORING NOTES

DRIVING IN BAD WEATHER

By J. EASON GIBSON

THE recent sudden spell of bad weather helped to prove once again that many motorists have not acquired the confidence for driving when the roads are ice- or snow-bound. I say confidence advisedly, because it is not strictly a matter of sheer skill. There are many drivers who have the necessary skill, but lack the confidence necessary to make their driving fluent and smooth; two qualities which are essential if reasonable speeds are to be maintained when the car's ability to hold the road is reduced to the minimum.

During a period when the roads were very icy I had to do a large mileage with a car the tyres of which were worn completely smooth. On this occasion an emergency trip to Coventry from London was necessary and I was accompanied by a relatively inexperienced driver, and it was most interesting to observe that methods which had become almost instinctive to me were apparently completely new to him. He noticed, for example, that when the wheels of other cars were spinning or sliding ours were, while going slightly faster, doing so without causing any feeling of insecurity. I explained that this was largely because of greater delicacy of steering and in opening the throttle on leaving a corner, and the fact that the tyres were worn smooth enabled me to prove this to him. On a suitable piece of straight road which was like an ice-rink I opened out sufficiently to cause wheelspin while at the same time holding the steering wheel very tight, and we went down the road in a series of slides. When I repeated this, but held the steering wheel with the lightest possible touch, the car, although the rear wheels were still spinning, retained a straight course. As a further experiment we tried two starts from a standstill, accelerating to 30 m.p.h. against the watch. On one run I gave enough throttle to cause wheelspin, and on the other I nursed the car away carefully with minimum throttle. Apart from the fact that the first attempt was confused by almost continuous wheelspin it was, as well, considerably slower. This proves that a delicate touch is not only much safer but permits of higher speeds.

The trouble with many a driver when faced with ice, or fog for that matter, is a purely nervous one. Realising the difficulty, he immediately tightens his grip of the steering wheel, becomes generally tense, and leans forward in his seat to cope with the situation. The result of all this nervous tension is that, if the car slides, he will not realise it is sliding until too late, because his body is not in proper contact with the seat; he will probably release the accelerator suddenly through fright, thus causing a transfer of weight from the rear wheels and, particularly on a modern car which has much of its weight centred on the front in any case, this will still further reduce the adhesion of the rear wheels; and, last, because of the tight grip on the steering wheel he will most likely make the correction of the skid—by steering in the direction in which the car is sliding—too abruptly.

Much of the trouble experienced by many drivers when forced to drive in really icy conditions is aggravated by the mechanical condition of their car, or, more correctly, the state of its maintenance. Failure to keep the steering connections and the swivel pins well greased makes it more difficult to steer the car with the required delicacy. Very often, just before the temperature drops below zero there is a period of wet and muggy weather when the steering connections become coated with mud. This hardens, and so does the lubricant in the important joints and bearings, when it starts to freeze, so that the steering becomes stiff and insensitive. While the recommended intervals between greasing one's car should never be exceeded, it is worth while in winter to grease it more often than usual. Care should be taken, of course, to prevent too much grease being used, as some may find its way on to brake linings. Little and often is the best way during very cold weather. The same applies to such details as the throttle control, and, in the case of mechanically operated brakes, the brake

mechanism. If there is any tendency for the controls between the accelerator and the carburettor to be stiff and difficult, every moving part in the linkage should be lubricated with the oil can, as should the brake-operating rods and levers. If the steering and all other controls are smoothly and easily worked, it will be much easier for the driver to achieve the delicate and sensitive touch required.

One cannot help noticing also that many motorists seem to lack the experience to appreciate what the road conditions are likely to be ahead of them. On many occasions I have noticed drivers rushing ahead confidently when they seem to have left the icy conditions behind them, only to receive a fright on the next corner, perhaps beneath some trees where the ice has remained. Many motorists will have noticed that after a fall of snow on a busy road the side where the traffic is going uphill is swept clear of snow, whereas the other side tends to become

drivers who lack confidence, and evade any motoring in such conditions, I would suggest that a few simple tests and experiments will convince them that the necessary skill is relatively easily acquired, and once it is obtained they will have the confidence to motor and learn still more through experience. Such experiments should be done on a suitable section of unfrequented road, when either snow or ice abounds.

It is best if the same section of road is used for all the tests, so that the different effects can be fully appreciated. First I suggest that a section be covered at a reasonably low speed, but with all the actions of the driver exaggerated. Accelerate too hard, steer too suddenly and too much, and, if the brakes are required, apply them roughly. If one goes over the section again while attempting to accelerate just enough to avoid wheelspin, steering just enough to follow the arc of the corners, and braking gently, it will be obvious that the whole thing can be



CARS SNOWBOUND ON THE DUNSTABLE DOWNS DURING THE RECENT HARD WEATHER

packed hard. It is clear, therefore, that while it may be safe to increase the speed uphill the car should be brought to a steady speed before going over the brow, as sudden closing of the throttle on the downhill portion will cause an even greater transfer of weight to the front wheels than happens uphill, with the result that a rear-wheel skid is almost certain to occur. For the same reason, when one is driving after dark, it is best to exercise the greatest caution on the downhill sections of the road, since it is difficult to distinguish icy areas with the eye.

In an article some time ago I mentioned that in Switzerland it was the custom for those motorists who ran the same car for more than a year, and who therefore required a set of tyres sometime during its life, to fit new tyres before the winter months in preference to the system generally followed here of buying new tyres in the spring. This is, I think, an idea we could with advantage copy, as a tyre with a really good tread pattern and inflated to the correct pressure is a great help in preventing involuntary skids. It is unfortunately true that many modern cars are more liable to skidding than many of older design.

The last thing I would wish to do would be to exaggerate the dangers of driving on ice or snow. Apart from anything else, the joys of winter motoring are sufficiently pleasant to demand a little trouble in return. For those

made quite easy. During the first attempt it may be that when one was steering too suddenly a front-wheel skid occurred. If one repeats the skid deliberately, by steering too much and suddenly, all that is necessary is to open the throttle enough to cause the rear wheels to spin and slide outwards, which will restore front-wheel adhesion. If the throttle is accurately used during this process, there will be no need to correct the rear-wheel skid, as only enough throttle should be used to get the rear wheels behind the front ones. In other words, the car can be steered by the throttle control.

The next step is to try to increase one's speed over the selected section, which need not be longer than about an eighth of a mile. I know many suitable places, on deserted by-ways, with open corners where any approaching traffic can be seen in ample time. When one is attempting to raise the speed higher the temptation to lean forward off the seat must be avoided and, although the speed is higher, the steering, throttle, and brakes must still be used with the greatest delicacy. A driver of average skill and with quick reactions will find that, after only a short time training himself conscientiously he has lost his previous fear of ice and snow. Apart from the advantage of being able to drive under the worst possible conditions, training of this kind enables one to be more skilful under almost all conditions.

PRESENT-DAY PARTRIDGE PROBLEMS

By LORD FISHER OF KILVERSTONE

THE question is often asked why the partridge population of the Eastern Counties has sunk to such a low level these last 12 or 15 years. On several estates in the Bury St. Edmunds and Thetford districts it was no uncommon thing to make a bag of 200 brace or more. Nowadays a bag of 100 brace is almost unheard of. If you try to find out why this should be so you are told, nine times out of ten, that it is due to the use of artificial manures, which are said to kill the insects on which partridges are said largely to subsist.

This explanation is open to question. In the first place these artificial manures are intended to promote root-growth, so that they are buried underground as far as possible, out of the way of the insect life on the surface. In the second place it is only when they are very young that partridges rely on insects for their sustenance; ants' eggs are their favourite food in their early days.

Most of the time the ants' eggs are too deep down for the parent partridges to reach them; but in wet weather the ants bring their eggs up to the surface, where they can be scratched out. If you are rearing any partridges under bantam-hens you can find plenty of ants' eggs under the

normal beat of a keeper was 1,000 acres or less. Now many of them have to look after 2,000 acres or more, which it is impossible for them to do efficiently. A sagacious keeper can obtain a great deal of assistance from the farm labourers. A friendly atmosphere, and the occasional gift of a rabbit, will elicit much useful information from these intelligent and observant men.

The location of undiscovered nests, or a word about a stoated rabbit (a sure bait for the trapping of that industrious killer) will be a great help in the unending war against the swollen community of vermin. Twenty years ago who would have believed that one gun could account for 20 jays at one stand? Magpies were seldom seen; now they are no longer a rarity. There are plenty of jackdaws, hawks and rats about, all of them, especially rats, enemies of the partridge. Rats are most numerous in a wet summer. In dry weather the father rat will eat his offspring for the juicy moisture they afford.

The hen partridge covers up her nest most effectively after she has laid her second egg, but unfortunately leaves the nest exposed while she lays the last few eggs, before she begins to sit. Having a much larger area to look after, a

to a certain extent, but requires some explanation. It is not so much the disappearance of the sheep that matters, but the substitution of sugar-beet and carrots for the swedes and turnips which were grown for the sheep to feed on. Partridges abominate sugar-beet, which is much too dense a crop for them to move about in. Similarly they avoid carrots, till after Christmas, when these become an item in their diet. They were very fond of swedes and turnips, and it was a common-place to associate your partridges with your root crop. You will seldom find a covey in a field of sugar-beet or carrots, unless it has just been driven into it.

There are other contributory causes for the diminution of the stock of partridges. One of them is the survival of an unfavourable number of old birds, which produce chicks which are of a less robust constitution. The proper time to shoot partridges is the second half of September, when the coveys can be guided over the line of guns with reasonable certitude. The old birds lead the way over the hedge and are most likely to catch the eye of the expert shot. But with a beater and his beer costing one pound a day, owners of shoots are mostly driven to postpone their first shoot until October, when outlying pheasants can be added to the bag. The chance of the old partridges being shot tends to diminish.

The modern practice of ploughing up the stubbles directly the harvest has been gathered in is prejudicial to the partridge's well-being. It is on the corn stubbles in the autumn that they find the most invigorating diet of the whole year, and it is the grains of corn they then pick up which earn for them the attribute of "plump." Partridges are normally very localised, and can generally be found on the same field, as they do not wander like pheasants. But if there is a corn stubble anywhere in the vicinity the coveys can be seen congregated on it, morning and afternoon, in search of their favourite food.

The introduction of the combine harvester has deprived them of a valuable winter food, after the stubbles have been broken up. When corn was stacked on the fields, and threshed at intervals during the winter months, the threshing-drum always left behind a heap of winnowings consisting of haulm and husk and a variety of seeds. In January and February and March the partridges loved to scratch about in this welcome larder, to find food to supplement the grass and leaves of fodder-plants which are what they mostly live on at this time of year. These pickings would be of particular value nowadays, when many keepers are no longer in a position to feed their birds as they used to do.

As partridges are very prone to in-breed it is important that the eggs should be changed about from nest to nest to help to maintain a vigorous stock. A good plan is for the keeper to rob a nest by the roadside or in some equally exposed position and force the bird to make a fresh nest. With these eggs in his pocket he can exchange eggs at every nest he comes to. In days gone by it was a common practice to exchange eggs with some other estate.

The hen pheasant looks on nesting as an uncongenial obligation. For this she has some excuse, as her Mormon spouse takes no interest whatever in his offspring, and she has no chivalrous mate to attend her. When thoroughly broody she sits tight enough and will even permit you to stroke her on her nest, perhaps hissing at you in protest. Many years ago a friend and I were forking up clumps of nettles in the carriage-drive. Presently my friend called me up and there he was holding up on his fork a clump of nettles with a hen pheasant sitting on her nest in the middle of it! He replaced the forkful, and she went on sitting as if nothing had happened. As soon as her chicks begin to hatch a pheasant is apt to leave her nest before some of them have time to dry off, and before some have even emerged from their shells. If she brings up five or six chicks, she has done well up to the average.



A HEN PARTRIDGE INCUBATING. "Once she has gone down on her eggs she will sit on them through thick and thin"

large stones which are often used to border kitchen-garden beds.

No doubt adult partridges also eat insects, but their main food is vegetation: grass, lucerne, clover and sainfoin all form part of their diet. They are very partial to seeds of every description: wild mignonette, wild sorrel, and particularly rye-grass seed. They are very fond of the buds of the poppy before they open; pigeons like these, too.

All artificial manures are of a salty nature and attract moisture. Thus the top-dressing stimulants, such as Nitro-chalk, Chilean nitrate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia, tend to cake the surface soil; but it is doubtful whether they affect insect life to any considerable extent. Selective weed-killers, now so much in use, may do some harm to living things as well as to weeds. But the partridges were dwindling before these weed-killers appeared. By the time they are applied, partridges are on their normal diet. Speaking of artificial manures, how many people know that the only way to dry a manure-bag is to hang it out in the rain? The salt must be washed out of the bag before it will dry.

No, the decrease in the partridge population is due to a number of adverse causes, the chief among which are: inadequate keeping, destruction of hedges, modern methods of farming, and the substitution of mechanical for horse traction.

In the days when taxes were less penal and wages were a fraction of what they are now, the

keeper nowadays cannot possibly locate all the partridge nests on his beat. Unfortunately, hen pheasants are very prone to lay eggs in partridge nests. These, unless discovered and removed, hatch a day or so sooner than do the partridge eggs. This anticipation is accentuated by the pheasants' eggs being larger and consequently lying closer to the sitting bird and absorbing more than their share of her bodily warmth. In one nest this season there were 14 partridge eggs and 5 pheasant eggs. The pheasant eggs had hatched while the partridge eggs had not begun to chip. The unwitting partridge had gone off with the 5 pheasant chicks. The partridge eggs were cold by the time they were discovered. This sort of thing no doubt happens in thousands of cases.

This trouble is aggravated by the wholesale destruction of hedges, which is such a feature of modern farming. Partridges are consequently driven to make their nests out in the fields, where they are, of course, much more difficult to find. Those that make their nests in the fodder crops run the additional risk of being cut over by the rapidly moving tractor. When the hay and fodder crops were cut by the leisurely moving horse-drawn mower, the driver often became aware of a nest, or brood of chicks, and could avoid them. No end of nests are cut over nowadays, and chicks destroyed, by tractor-drawn machines.

It is sometimes said that the partridges have disappeared with the sheep. This is true

Not so the hen partridge. Once she has gone down on her eggs she will sit on them through thick and thin. Last year we had two partridges that nested on a railway embankment. There is rather a steep gradient and, as luck would have it, sparks from passing engines ignited the dry grass near both nests. Although the flames passed rapidly over the heads of both of these hens, neither of them deserted. They hatched off all their eggs but three. Hen partridges have even been known to have had their feathers singed by these railway fires and have stuck it out.

Nowadays, with so many foxes about it is advisable to protect the nests with a repellent, especially towards hatching time, when the hen partridge gives off a stronger scent.

There can be no doubt that birds are able to communicate their "thoughts" to one another. Else how can 10,000 starlings swoop and twist about in dense formation with never a collision? Or how can 100 house-martins take flight as one bird while practising their young for the southward migration? At all events, by some means or other the hen partridge is able to inform her mate that her eggs are about to hatch. During the 25 days she has been sitting, she has hung about in the vicinity of the nest, calling her off to feed round about 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and roosting by herself. In answer to her summons he now joins her at the nest and, settling to her as close as he can, relieves her of the earlier chicks as they hatch and broods them himself.

In a normal season most partridges are hatched about June 10. Like all other baby chicks, they require frequent and regular feeding. Many people will tell you that our summer visitors, swallows, house-martins and the rest, come here to enjoy a warmer climate. That is not the main reason; it is the longer hours of

daylight that they are after. If a house-martin chick were not fed for over six hours it would be dead in the morning.

The cock partridge takes his full share in tending and brooding the young family. If you walk on to them when they are still very small and not yet able to fly, it is most appealing to watch the parents try to lure you away, by pretending to have a broken wing, emitting at the same time cries of distress to make you think you can chase and catch them, and so forget about their defenceless young. They will fearlessly stoop on any animal that attacks the brood. It is surprising how soon the chicks learn to fly. When they are too big for the parents to brood them any longer, they "jug" around the hen, while the cock keeps guard a short distance away. When they are on the feed the cock will go foraging ahead, and will call the family up to any victuals he may have discovered, just as a barn-door rooster notifies his hens.

As regards the weather, the most critical time is the last part of June and the beginning of July. One of the cold spells predicted by the famous Scottish meteorologist, Dr. Alexander Buchan, occurs between June 29 and July 4. Young partridges and young pheasants do not mind being wetted by rain; but if the rain is accompanied by a wind from the north or the east, as may happen between these dates, they die like flies.

Even though they have safely survived the risks and hazards I have enumerated, there is always the possibility of the whole brood being wiped out in the late summer by that most insidious disease, the gapes. In certain affected areas the chicks are then liable to pick up the larvae of the gapeworm, which migrate to the lungs, where they feed and grow. Thence they move, in the form of little red worms, up into the windpipe, where they attach themselves

and cause so much obstruction to the breathing that, unless they can be made to release their hold and be coughed up, they cause the death of their host in a very short time.

Poultry and hand-reared pheasants are highly susceptible to this fell disease, but they can be helped over it. What is needed is the introduction into the food of some substance which will become absorbed into the bloodstream and excreted through the lungs, and so destroy the gapeworms in the windpipe. One old-fashioned nostrum used by some keepers consists of friar's balsam, olive oil, sulphate of iron and liquor strained from boiled and pulped shallots. Wild birds, of course, cannot be helped. For wild pheasants, a decoction of the bitter quassia root can be put into the drinking pans, and that does good. But partridges do not often drink; they rely mostly on rain drops and beads of dew for their moisture. By a benign dispensation of Providence, "the hotter the weather the heavier the dew."

Partridges can be hatched under bantams and small hens and reared on the same food as young pheasants, supplemented by all the ants' eggs you can give them. When they are put out on to the rearing-field it often happens that they will be adopted by a pair of wild partridges who have no chicks of their own. The only drawback to this is that such hand-reared birds tend to bunch together into packs.

Partridges are by nature so affectionate that they can become extraordinarily tame and make most interesting pets. Years ago the wife of our then head-keeper brought up a brood in the garden. They used to follow her about, even into the house; and when she went upstairs to do the bedroom, the whole covey would hop up the stairs after her. I have seen them do it.

THE BEST FUN A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, afterwards Lord Avebury, committed himself in one of his books to the remarkable statement that there is no such thing as bad weather, only different kinds of good weather. I am bound to say that some of the weather which we have been enduring at the time of writing must have gone near to disproving this rule. However that may be, I am sure a similar rule does not apply to golf. There is such a thing as bad golf, and I have come to the conclusion that I do not see half enough of it. Now that I can no longer play bad golf or any golf myself, I generally go to a golf course with the object of watching those who are, at any rate by courtesy, good players. Doubtless they occasionally make bad shots, but that is not quite the sort of cruel fun I want. I want some of the shots played in so grotesque and absurd a method that I can murmur to myself, "No, sir," or "No, madam, it is wholly impossible that you should ever hit the ball as long as you live if you try to do it like that. Do let me advise you as a friend to give it up." My natural politeness or natural cowardice invariably prevents me from saying it aloud, but I sometimes feel tempted. Meanwhile, I indulge, like Mr. Weller, Senior, in "a kind o' quiet laugh I'm a-tryin' to come."

This is no doubt a thoroughly malicious and unworthy frame of mind, for some of these players are, as they proudly call themselves, the backbone of the game and the clubs, and the courses could not possibly get on without them. Moreover, far from being amused by them, one might, I suppose, be moved to tears by the hopeless paths of their situation. And yet I wonder. Can it be that they really enjoy the game far more than those who are, at any rate, hovering on the verge of goodness and feel for it at times a savage hatred. Many years ago a friend gave me as the text for a discourse, "More strokes, more fun," and in support of it he handed me a card which he had somehow nefariously acquired. The player had gone out in 85, but having taken 20 at a one-shot hole coming home, I think the 14th, he had thought he had no further chance and retired. If the fun enjoyed was directly in proportion to the

number of strokes played, he must have lived in a state of ecstatic happiness, but in that case why did he not complete the round?

I cannot believe that his is the highest state of felicity that golf can give, but neither am I convinced that all champions are supremely happy men. Round after round of score play, "putting for a living" all the time, fighting desperately to keep at the top of the tree—it must be terrible work. There are some who revel in the fierce joy of combat, and, like Hogan, are never happy unless they are "competing," but there must be others, equally bonny fighters, who yet hang up their arms when the time comes with a sensible relief. No, I think we must look into a rather less exalted stratum of golfing society for the greatest happiness.

Those who are definitely improving are, I fancy, the lucky ones, and they are not necessarily in the first flush of youth. No doubt the young men struggling for the last places in a University side, for all they have an agonising time of it, are yet dreadfully enviable. Like the small boy in the du Maurier picture who made himself feel sick by smoking, they "like the feeling." And being young—I was quoting Fred Robson to this effect only the other day—they can improve so fast and so suddenly. Moreover, extreme youth is not always necessary. When the late R. H. de Montmorency was already an Eton master and, I suppose, thirty years old at the very least, he was overtaken by the infantile complaint of whooping cough. He did not feel in the least ill, but he could not stay at the school, so he betook himself to Rye and played two rounds of golf a day for several weeks. At the end of that time he had made a long step forward from which he never went back, and took his place in a new and very high class among amateur golfers.

No doubt people can go on improving for a long time at golf, not as a rule those who have learnt as boys, but rather later beginners. I was talking to an American golfer last summer and we mentioned several ex-champions whose names are household words, who are now old enough to play for the American Seniors. He said that great as they had been, and steadily

and well as they still played, they were by no means the best among the seniors, but were beaten by players of whom relatively speaking no one had ever heard, beaten with extraordinarily good scores. On a first hearing that is very surprising, and yet I think it is rather natural. The man who has been a great golfer in his youth has no more worlds to conquer, and though he enjoys the game in a placid way is almost bound to relax in point of pugnacity and enthusiasm. He cannot get any better, and is slowly getting worse. His contemporary, on the other hand, who did not play the game in youth, or not in any serious way, is still full of fire and feels himself improving, even though he be over 55. Granted a natural game-playing ability—of course, he must have that—he will very likely outlast the ex-champion, because he has never lost the competitive spirit.

Those who have been famous players in youth seem to me to divide themselves, as they get older, into two classes. One class finds that the pain of losing their old power and skill is not compensated for by the mild pleasure of a friendly game. They agree with Sir Stanley Jackson, when he once said to me, about cricket, not golf: "The fact is, I don't play so well as I did, and I don't like it." They may not be so perfectly candid as was that great cricketer, but those are their sentiments and so they wisely retire from the links, except now and then to play a shot or two with one club when nobody is looking. Those of the other class, perhaps more happily constituted, are prepared to go on quite contentedly with ever-shortening drives and lengthening handicaps, and never a bitter glance backwards.

Perhaps because golf has been to them their whole life and life's work, I think the professionals continue to play with fewer apparent regrets and more contentment than does many an amateur. Braid was, of course, a conspicuous example and nothing, I think, would ever have torn him from the links he loved; but all his illustrious contemporaries made of golf a serene sundown to life and our dear old friend J. H. has only been forced to retire by his eyes; golf, as he justly says, is no fun if you can't see where the ball goes.

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CORRESPONDENCE

PENALTIES FOR POACHING

SIR,—Cannot something be done to get the penalties for poaching considerably increased, and the penalty made to fit the crime? We have not only the ordinary poacher, but also the greater menace of the motor-car poacher, and for a fellow to be caught and fined only 50s., when a brace and a half of pheasants are worth more than that amount, is ludicrous and no deterrent.—SYDNEY S. GUY, *Sauchie-leigh, Albrighton, Wolverhampton.*

THE SEAGULL AND THE PLOUGH

SIR,—During the recent hard frost one of our tractor drivers had an experience which seems rather unusual. He was ploughing ley with a single-furrow mounted deep-digger plough when there were an exceptionally large number of seagulls following, presumably owing to the hard weather and the fact that this was the only plough working locally.

A seagull alighted between the tractor-wheel and the cutter of the plough and was promptly inverted and killed with the furrow slice. It was then when disinterred and the worm in its beak was reprieved.

Is not this most unusual, particularly with a mounted plough where there is so little space between tractor-wheel and disc-cutter?—A. J. G. BOOTH, *Rectory Farm, Kittisford, Somerset.*



A 1906 OR '07 MOTOR-CAR PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1911

See letter: Early Motor-cars

EARLY MOTOR-CARS

SIR,—When sorting some old photographic negatives recently I came upon one from which the enclosed print was enlarged. Perhaps it will interest your readers. It shows me in my first car on a Welsh highway near Radnor, in August, 1911.

When purchased second-hand, this single-cylinder 6 h.p. car—of about 1906 or '07 vintage—had no hood or windscreen. The acetylene

Some idea of the conditions met with on the main roads of the Welsh countryside 40 years ago can be gained from the photograph. Incidentally it is, perhaps, remarkable that the negative should have kept so well, a comment on the necessity of thorough washing after fixing, which will be appreciated by those interested in amateur photography.—ROBERT H. GOODSALL, *Stede Hill, Harrietsham, Maidstone, Kent.*

MEDIÆVAL DOOM PAINTINGS

SIR,—With reference to Mr. H. T. Kirby's interesting article on the Stratford-on-Avon Doom painting (November 21), it is clear from the second photograph that what Thomas Fisher portrays in his drawing of 1804 as a plain cross flanked by two bottle-shaped objects was, in fact, the outline of the original carved rood—a central crucifix with the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John on either side.

At Wenham Church, in Suffolk, where there is an excellent Doom, the silhouette of the rood takes up the greater part of the space. Indeed, the vertical limb of the cross extends from top to bottom of the painted area. Our Lord has His feet on the left crossbeam, and sits on a rainbow to the left of the top upright. The other characteristic figures are painted in the limited space left by the three central items of the rood. As a matter of interest, one wonders whether the figure on the rainbow is meant to be God the Father, with God the Son and the Blessed Virgin Mary in attendance.

On the magnificent Doom in the parish church of Stanningfield, where God sitting on the rainbow is the dominant figure, with a crowd of nimbed attendants on His right hand, but, apparently without Our Lady and the other major figure, there is no silhouette, because the chancel arch is so much higher than the top of the screen that the rood, when it was in position, would not have reached the painting.—HAROLD HAWES, *Stanningfield, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.*

PACKHORSE BRIDGES

SIR,—I was much interested in the recent article on packhorse bridges, and I send you a photograph of an old bridge on the moors between Bala and Festiniog; it was taken from the modern road bridge that supersedes it. I also send a photograph, taken in the Usk valley, of pack mules which were working there until quite recently; they usually carried limestone from the quarries or timber from the steep slopes of the hills.—M. W., *Hereford.*

WHERE IS THE CASTLE?

SIR,—The print purporting to depict Croxton Castle, Norfolk (November 28), can, I think, be identified as Crookston Castle, Renfrewshire.

The Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland (edited by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, and published by A. Fullerton & Co., about 1867) has the following to say regarding this ruin:

"CROOKSTON CASTLE.—An interesting relic of feudal times, crowning the summit of a wooded slope overhanging the southern bank of the White Cart, in Renfrewshire; about 3 miles south-west of Paisley.

"When Crawford wrote, this building consisted of a large quarter,



AN OLD PACKHORSE BRIDGE ON THE MOORS BETWEEN BALA AND FESTINIOG, MERIONETHSHIRE, AND (right) PACK MULES THAT WORKED UNTIL RECENTLY IN THE USK VALLEY

See letter: Packhorse Bridges

WAS IT A GAME?

SIR,—On a warm day in the summer I was watching sparrows pecking on the lawn. From some long grass at the side a weasel suddenly sprang out and darted at one after another of the sparrows.

Each bird in turn, and apparently unperturbed, rose a couple of feet into the air and, on descending, resumed its feeding. This went on for quite a few minutes. Was it some kind of game?—H. HERBERT, *Bishopsteignton, South Devon.*

[We should hesitate to deny that predatory animals ever chase birds for fun, but think it more likely that the weasel was in earnest in its attacks on the sparrows.—ED.]

headlamp, when it worked properly, was a most valuable supplement to the oil side-lamps. There was no spare wheel, but an extra tyre was carried.

On a really good day, when the single cylinder functioned as it should (this did not always happen), a maximum speed of about 18 miles per hour could be obtained, with a cruising speed of some 15 m.p.h. Hills which could not be negotiated in bottom forward gear were tackled in reverse, sometimes with the aid of local inhabitants if any happened to be on the spot.

The 1,000-mile trip from and back to Kent, and covering the whole of Wales from south to north, occupied a fortnight.



and two lofty towers, with battle-mented wings. Much of it has crumbled into further ruin; but a portion of the walls, about 50 feet in height, yet remains, and was put into a state of repair in 1847 by John Maxwell."

The *Imperial Gazetteer* gives much early historical information of the castle, and quotes many literary references to it.—RONALD F. MICHAELIS, 35, Park Hall Road, West Dulwich, S.E.21.

THE QUEEN'S BEASTS

SIR,—In connection with the Coronation and the Westminster Abbey annexe the Press has recently published a description of what have been called the Queen's Beasts, and has mentioned among them the Beaufort yale.

The only animals connected with the family seem to be the panther and the wyvern. Yale is nowhere used in authentic works upon heraldry. Is it a newcomer among the "Pigs, Bulls and Panthers" or is it our old friend the wyvern?—FRANK M. TOLSON, 2, Lattice Avenue, Ipswich.

[The yale is defined in the *Oxford English Dictionary* as "a fabulous beast with horns and tusks, perhaps the two-horned rhinoceros." The late Sir Arthur Shipley wrote learnedly on the subject of the yale and maintained that it was more accurate so to designate the beasts usually called antelopes that appear as supporters of the arms of Lady Margaret Beaufort, Henry VII's mother, on the gate towers of Christ's College and St. John's College at Cambridge.—ED.]

"UP GETS A GUINEA!"

SIR,—May I add my version of the old shooting jingle referred to recently in your *Correspondence*? I believe it was Mr. Punch who originated the quip and illustrated it in an issue late in the 1880s or early 1890s, and my recollection of his wording was thus: "Up gets a guinea, bang goes a 1½d. and, if you are lucky, down comes half a crown."

Mr. Punch may, characteristically, have added the words in italics to the original, or his version may have been forgotten with the passing of the years.—E. H. M. NICHOLSON (Comdr. R.N., ret'd.), 73, Brookhouse Hill, Fulwood, Sheffield, 10.

BIRDS WITH BROKEN WINGS

SIR,—On several occasions lately I have been distressed at finding birds with broken wings. There is a greenfinch in my garden at the present time. I feel it should be possible to set these wings, and indeed have heard of people doing so, but how to set about it is beyond me.



A BLACKFACE EWE WHICH PRODUCED TWIN LAMBS TEN YEARS RUNNING

See letter: A Prolific Ewe

I wonder if you can tell me how one goes about it and what material is used, as I should get great satisfaction out of being able to carry out this operation successfully.—ALEC WORSLEY, The Garden House, Walcot, Lydbury North, Shropshire.

[It is rarely possible to set the broken wing of a bird as small as a greenfinch satisfactorily, and we would not advise an amateur in these matters to attempt it. The wing is too small for one to be able to deal with it, and even if one could set it, the likelihood is that it would be left drooping.—ED.]

A PROLIFIC EWE

SIR,—The Blackface ewe of which I send you a photograph was seventeen years old when it was taken last summer. She belonged to Mrs. C. E. Dobbs, of Glenariff, Co. Antrim, who goes in entirely for this breed of sheep on her hill farm, but so far no one animal has been such a profitable investment as this ewe, which was purchased as a three-year-old, costing only £2 10s. She produced twin lambs for ten consecutive years (always one white and one black), and for another three seasons she had a single lamb. She was pensioned off

last year, and died, much lamented, a few months ago.

I wonder if any of your readers has had a sheep which can beat this record.—J. K. DOBBS, Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.

[It is unusual for a hill ewe consistently to breed twins and it is a remarkable achievement to breed twins for ten consecutive years and then go on to breed for another three years.—ED.]

COMFORT IN CHURCH

SIR,—In the old church at Esher, Surrey, there is a remarkable example of a chamber pew. It was built in 1725, and is so large that it is really a separate wing built on to the original little church. It faces on to the chancel, but can be entered only from the outside by its own private door. It was built by the 2nd Duke of Newcastle, who lived at near-by Claremont, and was later divided inside so that the Duke might share it with his brother, Henry Pelham, who lived at Esher Place. Each half has its own fireplace, and at the back, on each side, are high box pews for the servants. Both brothers were remarkable men, and were each in turn Prime Minister.

Many famous people have used this magnificent pew. It was often occupied by Queen Victoria when she was visiting her uncle and, later on, her youngest son, who both lived at Claremont.—N. M. WOODALL, 1 The Cross Roads, Southbourne, Hampshire.

THE HOMING INSTINCT OF HORSES

SIR,—Countess Edith Sollohub's article (November 21) recalls to me a remarkable example of equine homing instinct to which I can bear witness.

Two of our ponies were sold to some people who lived four miles away and who, nine months after the purchase, moved to another estate 11 miles away from here and in a different direction. After at least another nine months, possibly a year, these two ponies appeared one morning, loose, outside our stable yard gate. Before they could be caught they were disturbed and they trotted half a mile along roads and then turned off into a private lane to the field where 18 months before they had grazed.

When we spoke to their owners over the telephone, we found that some time during the previous night's storm the fence to their paddock had been damaged and the ponies escaped.

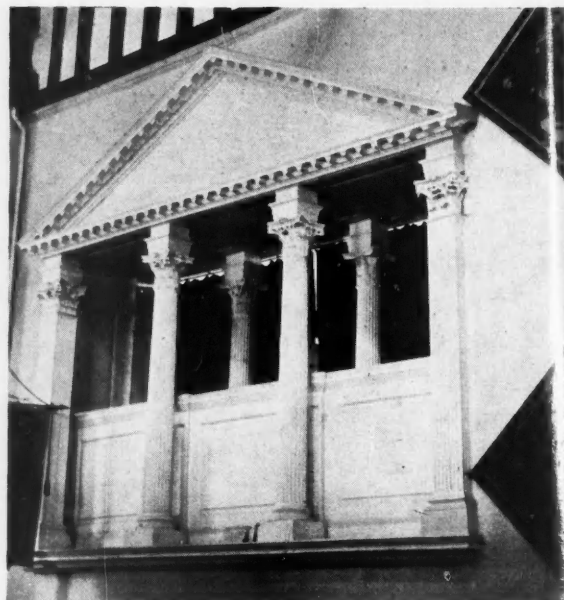
Although 11 miles as the crow flies is no great distance, the journey, either across country, through farms, or by road, is very difficult, and through country strange to both ponies. It also might possibly have been done by night, although equally it could have been done in the early hours of daylight.—GORDON GILBERT, Reeves Stud, Penn, Buckinghamshire.

INSTINCTIVE OR INNATE?

SIR,—Countess Edith Sollohub gives an interesting description of how horses, given their head when their drivers were lost owing to bad visibility, found their way home by direct cross-country, crows'-flight routes.

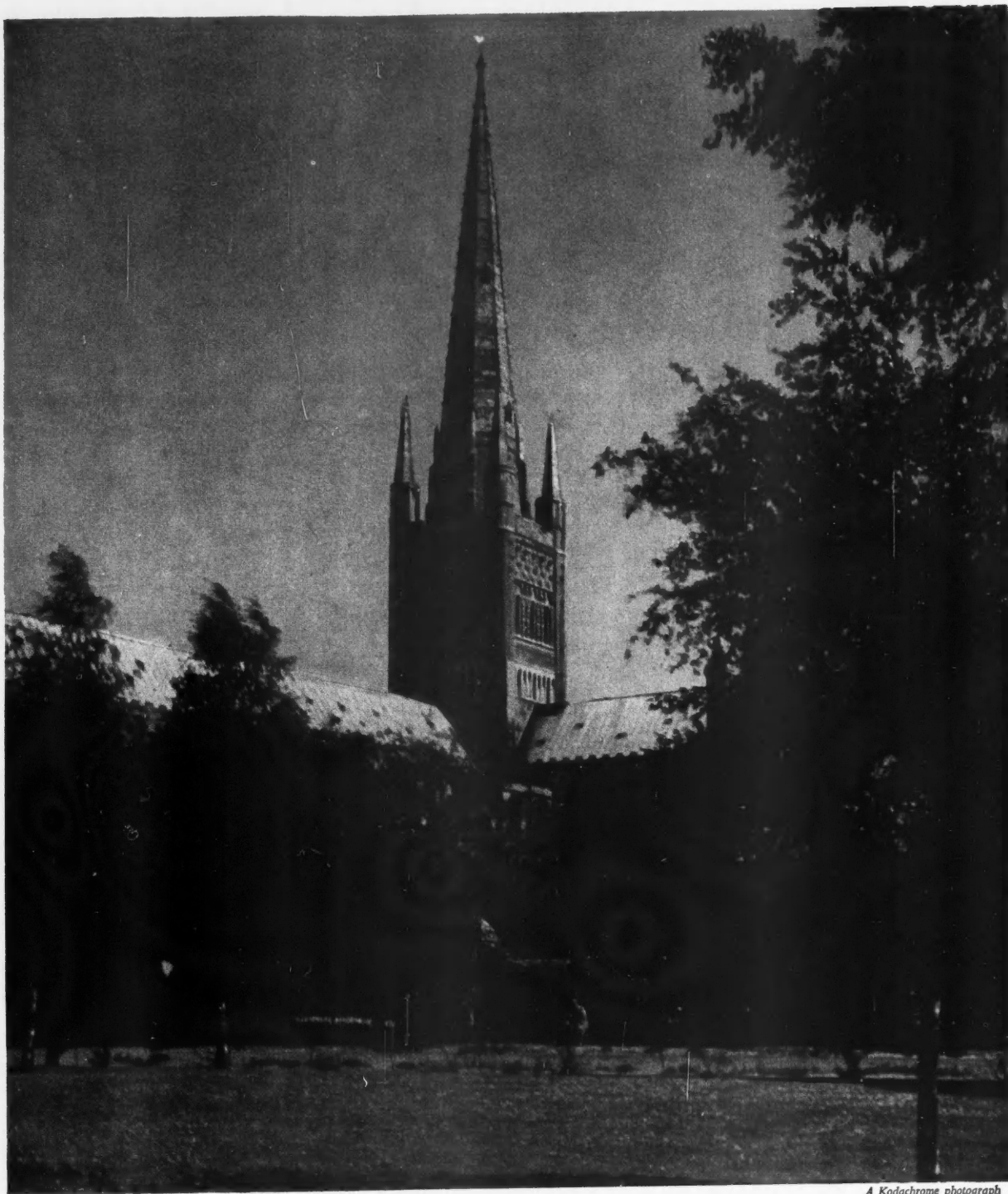
Bees are known to find their way home by each individual memorising a number of conspicuous landmarks within reach of the hive. Obviously this could not have been the method used by the horses in the two cases described, and one wonders whether the horse, moving away from home on a twisting, deviating course, has the faculty of apprehending, at each point as he progresses, the direct line position of that home. He also has the faculty of keeping to a course he has chosen without circling, as lost humans are said to do if without guidance.

Such a faculty is innate, but it does not seem that the word instinctive can be applied to its use. Moreover, it is probably less well developed in the horse than in ocean-going birds. Your



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE CHAMBER PEW AT ESHER CHURCH, SURREY

See letter: Comfort in Church

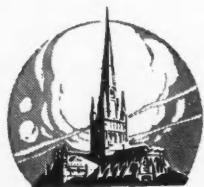


A Kodachrome photograph

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readers will no doubt recall how two Manx shearwaters were taken from their nests on Skokholm Island, South Wales, sent by aircraft to Venice and liberated over a lagoon. This bird does not normally fly in the Mediterranean region, nor overland, yet both returned to their island homes. One of them rose into the air, and, instead of flying south and east toward the sea, turned inland, making west as if it knew the homeward route.—N. ELIOT (Lt.-Col., Retd.), *Bonporteau, Cavalaire-sur-Mer, Var, France.*

from the north, seen across a lake which no longer exists. The other is a more distant view of the house, showing the park, and indicates that Mr. Legh had laid it out in the prevailing taste with clumps of trees. In the middle of the park can be seen two small ornamental buildings, one evidently in the Chinese taste. In the foreground are fallow deer, goats, some blood horses, an aged donkey and Mr. Legh himself, accompanied, as in each of the four paintings, by a tribe of dogs of various breeds.

a-top a hedge, that is to say, trim a hedge.—JOAN WELLINGTON (Miss), *Pinkney Farm, Keevil, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.*

A SOUTHAMPTON MUSEUM

SIR,—In your issue of November 14 it is stated in a letter entitled *A Southampton Museum* that Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn once stayed at Tudor House, now a museum. Local tradition has it that they did, but so far no documentary

to Hampshire (1948), and in the Victoria County History (1908) Tudor House is illustrated as "Henry VIII's Palace."—ED.]

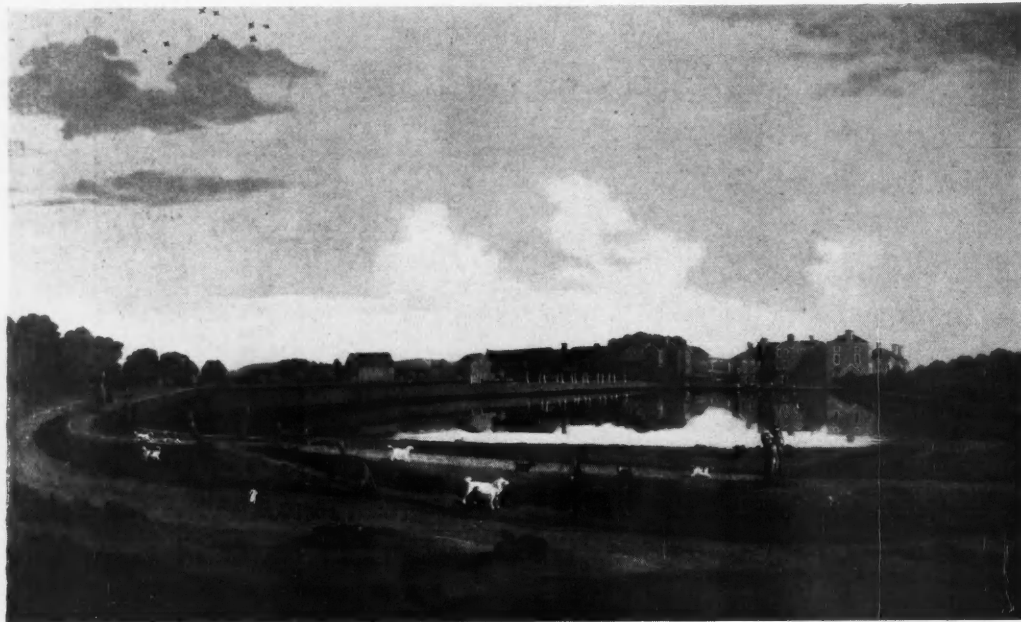
CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL CARVINGS

SIR,—In Mr. Norman Wymer's article *The Hundred of Manhood* (November 28) he states that in Chichester Cathedral "we have traces of St. Wilfrid's work"—these being the two carved panels now in the south choir aisle, representing the Raising of Lazarus, and Christ at Bethany. These are supposed to have been brought from Selsey—the original cathedral church founded by St. Wilfrid—when the see was transferred to Chichester by William the Conqueror.

The actual date of these carvings is a matter of some uncertainty; but one thing is quite certain—they have nothing to do with St. Wilfrid. His work in Sussex was done in the last quarter of the 7th century; the carvings are certainly not earlier than the middle of the 11th; they may be as late as the first quarter of the 12th. The problem is discussed at length in Talbot Rice's *English Art, 871-1100*: this scholar inclines to assign them to a date "somewhere around 1080," and thinks them "very near to Saxon art in style and to the Saxon period in date." One cannot be more precise than this. There is no evidence that they were brought from Selsey, though it is by no means impossible or unlikely. Recently some further fragments of another carving have been found in the bell-tower, apparently of the same style and date.

—MARY C. MOORMAN (Mrs.), *The Theological College, Chichester, Sussex.*

[The whole question of the date and origin of the Chichester reliefs was considered by Dr. G. Zarnecki in a paper read to the Royal Archaeological Institute on December 3. He gave



TWO VIEWS OF ADLINGTON HALL, CHESHIRE, PAINTED BY JAMES SHRIGLEY ABOUT 1761

See letter: Country-house Portraits

A SELF-PORTRAIT BY VAN DYCK

SIR,—In reply to the letter from Major Gerhold about the Van Dyck self-portrait, illustrated in your issue of November 28, there is an identical picture here at Holker Hall. It is attributed to Van Dyck, though perhaps only the head and hands are authentic. —RICHARD CAVENDISH, *Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancashire.*

A WAY OF COOKING PHEASANTS

SIR,—I have been interested in the recent correspondence on different methods of cooking pheasants and am tempted to send my recipe. Hang the bird well, at this time of year about three weeks, then stuff tightly with slices of bread and butter (or margarine). This absorbs the tasty part of the inside. Smear the bird over with fat and lay slices of bacon or, better still, slices of ham fat on the breast. Pack up the bird in two thicknesses of grease-proof paper, place in a double roaster in which you have put a dab of fat, and put in the bottom (cool) oven of the cooker; if put in after tea it will be ready for dinner at eight. It will not over-cook and is never dry, which is so often the trouble with a pheasant. Do not unpack the bird till it is time to dish up.—S. S. SAXBY, *Appleton, Berkshire.*

COUNTRY-HOUSE PORTRAITS

SIR,—In my articles on Adlington Hall, Cheshire, the third of which appeared last week, I mentioned the four paintings of the house by James Shrigley, commissioned by Charles Legh after the Georgian additions to the building were completed—that is to say about 1761. Two of these paintings were illustrated in the articles, and I send you photographs of the other two in case they may be of interest to your readers.

The first one shows the house



It would be interesting to know if Shrigley painted other houses in the district.—GORDON NARES, *S.W.1.*

DIALECT WORDS

SIR,—With reference to Mrs. Adamson's letter on Wiltshire dialect (November 21), shard seems to be Wiltshire, and also skilling. The other words, I think, are all West Country. I was brought up in Gloucestershire and always used shrammed, spreaded and dap. A friend brought up in Somerset has always known plock, burnbake and the previous words which I knew in Gloucestershire. Incidentally, tennis shoes were always known as daps in Gloucester and Somerset. A new Wiltshire word I heard the other day was to barge and

evidence has been found to verify this. It would be interesting to know whether there is any definite evidence.

Apropos of Tudor House Museum, this fine example of Tudor architecture was rescued from dilapidation and decay by the late Mr. W. F. G. Spranger, a great benefactor to the town. He had the house restored at considerable personal expense and then handed it over to the town authorities for a small nominal sum. It was opened as a town museum in 1912 and is a greatly treasured possession of Southampton. —ELSIE M. SANDELL, Hon. Sec., *Friends of Old Southampton, 44, Winn Road, Southampton.*

[Our correspondent of November 14 is supported by *The Little Guide*

convincing reasons for assigning them to the first half of the 12th century.—ED.]

Village Food Production.—The National Federation of Village Produce Associations, formed in 1951 to further home food production and protect and develop village life and interests, is appealing for financial help and offers of voluntary service to enable it to extend its activities, which already cover 14 counties. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Federation, Mr. E. S. Knowles, Midland Bank, Headington, Oxford, and offers of help to the Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Fitzherbert, of South Collingham, Newark, Nottinghamshire.

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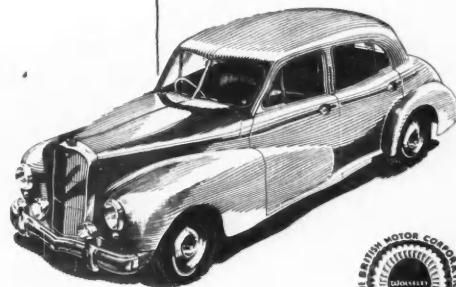
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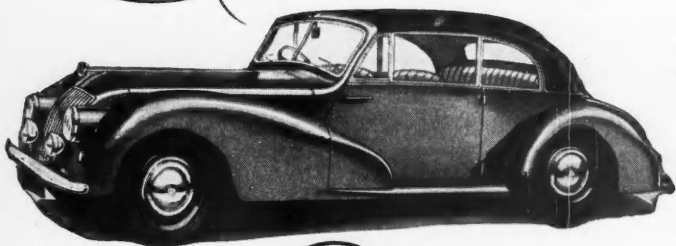
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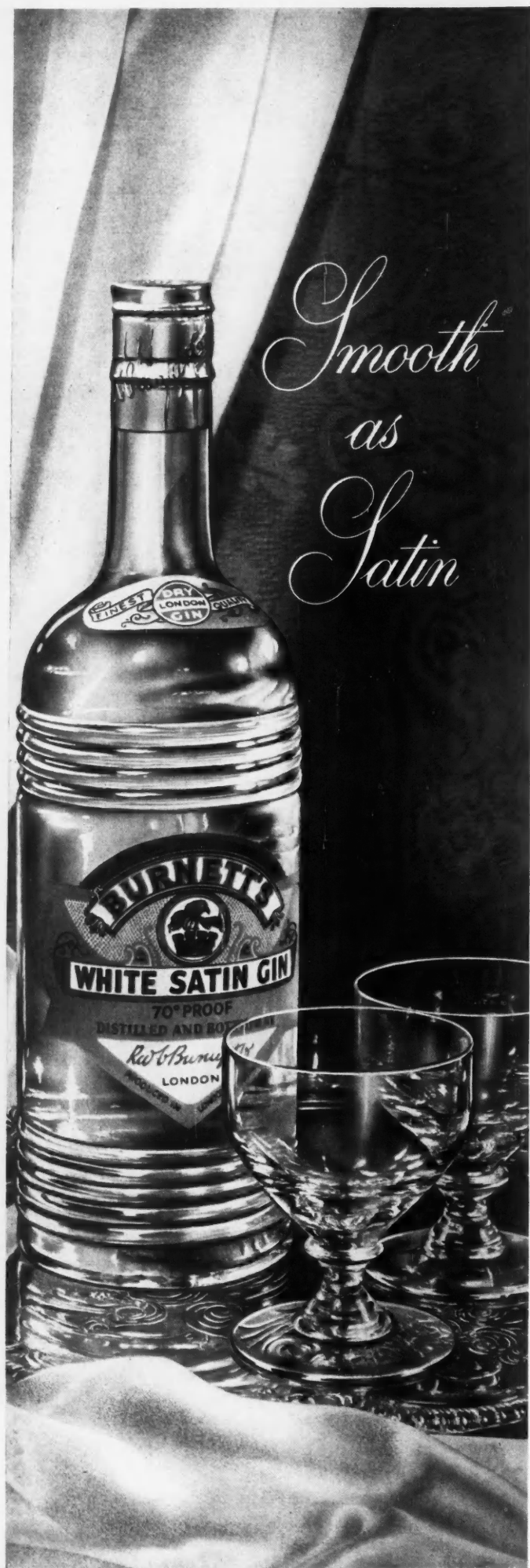
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SLAMS IN A FOG

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

THE most controversial section in *Modern Bidding and the Acol System*, the new book by Terence Reese, is the chapter on slam bidding. It starts off well with this wise observation:

"A good understanding of bidding in the early rounds, together with ability to value a hand, count for a great deal more than slam conventions, however ingenious."

Two recent examples from a 12-table duplicate pairs contest come readily to mind:

West ♠ K Q 10 8 7 East ♠ 5 4
 ♥ A Q J 9 5 ♥ K 10 7 3
 ♦ A 2 ♦ 9 6 5
 ♣ 7 ♣ A K 6 2

The Heart slam was reached at two tables only, while the same contract was missed by nine of the twelve East-West pairs on the next hand:

West ♠ K 6 East ♠ A 8 7 2
 ♥ K Q 8 6 5 3 ♥ A 9 7
 ♦ 8 ♦ J 4 3
 ♣ K Q 10 9 ♣ A J 3

On the first hand the bidding invariably started with One Spade—Two Clubs. In two cases West visualised a certain game in one of the majors after a response at the Two level; he only needed a solitary key card (Ace of Spades, King of Hearts, King of Diamonds, or Ace of Clubs) plus a modest filler such as King of Spades or Ten of Hearts. Since he "led his hand," West proceeded to say as much by forcing with Three Hearts. From this point East took up the running; he could scarcely bid less than Five Hearts. With first-round control in Diamonds, West naturally converted to Six.

At the other tables West simply bid Two Hearts over Two Clubs, and was usually raised to Four. Some of the West players passed; others made a slam try, but East had already stretched his values—apart from which, how could he picture a hand good for 12 tricks on which West would risk the bidding being dropped at Two Hearts?

In the sequence One Spade—Two Clubs; Two Hearts—Four Hearts, the last bid says in effect: "Even with a minimum opening you ought to make ten tricks." Surely the West hand is at least two tricks better than a minimum consistent with his bidding?

Most pairs in this contest were using the Culbertson Four-Five No-Trump convention; over Four Hearts, some of the West players bid Four No-Trumps. This gave East the option of jumping to Six, encouraging with Five Hearts, or signing off in Five Clubs (the lowest-ranking bid suit) if he had no values beyond those already shown. East correctly chose the middle course, yet West invariably passed over Five Hearts. Could there be a clearer case of unfairly putting the onus on a partner who had already bid his hand to the hilt?

Why did ten of the West players bid a mere Two Hearts on the second round? Because they were obsessed with one of the shibboleths of the day: "You've got to go carefully with a misfit in partner's suit." Even when he heard of a beautiful fit in Hearts, West was still haunted by that singleton Club!

As for the second hand, West opened One Heart and East temporised with One Spade in the hope of learning something from West's rebid—there was no need to rush into Three No-Trumps with the Diamond suit wide open. Roughly two-thirds of the West players then rose to the occasion with the stultifying bid of Two Hearts.

One of the early Acol slogans was: "Don't make the same bid in a similar sequence on two widely different hands." Reverting to the first example, West would also rebid Two Hearts over Two Clubs on a hand of this type:

♠ Q 10 8 7 3 ♥ Q J 9 5 ♦ A K 2 ♣ 7
 Surely his actual hand, with 16 points and two excellent five-suits, is worth distinguishing from this 12-point minimum?

On the second example, West would make the same rebid of Two Hearts over One Spade on a distributional hand such as this:

♠ J 6 ♥ K 10 8 6 5 3 ♦ A ♣ Q 9 5 4

How is East to know? He must allow for something like the above minimum after West's discouraging rebid and can do no more than bid game in Hearts. I need scarcely add that West justified his underbid with another hoary adage: "How can you make anything but a minimum rebid after opening without an Ace in your hand?" Do such players ever ask themselves what East is supposed to do after scratching up a Spade response on a hand like this:

♠ A 8 7 2 ♥ J 9 ♦ 10 6 4 3 ♣ J 3 2
 Must he take the blame for missing a cold game if he passes over Two Hearts?

West's alternative rebids and the subsequent developments must be shelved for lack of space, but the main lesson has been brought out. Both slams were missed through inept bidding in the early rounds. In each case West's rebid of Two Hearts showed that he was incapable of valuing his hand.

In his opening statement, therefore, Terence Reese could not have put the case better. Most slams can be reached without the aid of conventions, but we need a standby for checking up on controls when we run short of bidding space. Acol players have always favoured the Culbertson version of the Four No-Trump convention.

My first example hand gives an idea of the scope of this bid. If Blackwood is used, East is bound to the specific response of Five Diamonds. He shows his one Ace, but has no say in the choice of the final contract, and West has to guess in the light of this scanty information. When the Culbertson method is used, it is East who virtually makes the decision. He does at least know that West has a certain combination of key cards—either three Aces, or two Aces and at least one King in a bid suit. Blackwood cannot convey this message.

Without going into a long exposition of the Culbertson bid's merits in the hand of an experienced partnership, one feature must be

stressed. In many slam-hunting sequences the time will come for one player to bid Four No-Trumps. If he chooses to make some other slam try, the reason is usually obvious—he lacks the qualifications for the more informative call.

In Acol, or any other sensible system, Four No-Trumps is used in its "natural" sense far more often than as a conventional identification of controls. But in certain sequences, such as those involving a forcing take-out, it has always been accepted that the opener must not be deprived of his right to check up on controls, even when there has not been time to agree on a suit. In *Modern Bidding and the Acol System*, however, Reese has gone berserk. The Four-Five No-Trump convention, with its positive and negative implications, has virtually been relegated to the attic.

The practical effect of the new Reese doctrine is seen in this example from the match against Iceland at Dublin:

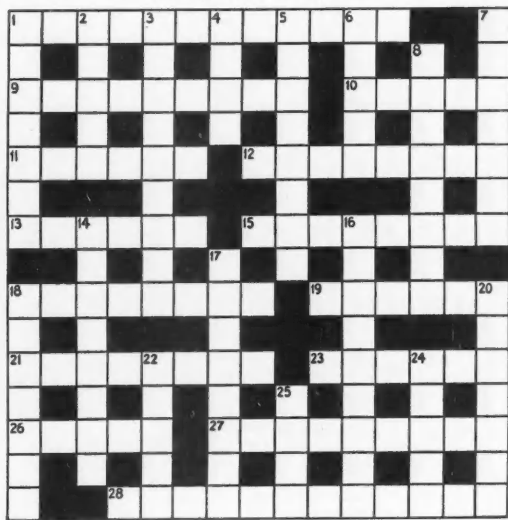
West ♠ Q East ♠ K J 7 5
 ♥ K Q 9 6 2 ♥ 10 4
 ♦ Q 9 3 2 ♦ A K 10 7 5 4
 ♣ A K 3 ♣ 9

With East-West vulnerable, the bidding by Schapiro (East) and Reese started with One Diamond—Two Hearts; Three Diamonds—Four Diamonds. East now saw fit to make a slam try and bid Five Clubs—why, no one knows, for it left West with the bare choice of signing off in the agreed suit with Five Diamonds, or of bidding Six Diamonds or the equivalent.

The hand normally presents no problem. East has not bid Four No-Trumps, so two of the key cards required for a slam are clearly missing. But Four No-Trumps in this sequence, according to Reese, is not conventional. The slam might still be a lay-down. So West converted to Six Diamonds, and in an awful silence South led out two Aces. At the other table, playing the despised Blackwood, the Icelanders stopped safely in game.

CROSSWORD No. 1193

COUNTRY LIFE books to the value of 3 guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1193, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, December 23, 1952



Name.....
 (MR., MRS., ETC.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 1192. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of December 12, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, The other cheek; 10, Nodules; 11, Dustier; 12 and 13, Ironworks; 14, Calm; 17, In story; 18, Newnham; 19, Ewe lamb; 22, Frinton; 24, Iran; 25 and 26, Hit or miss; 29, Abolish; 30, Machine; 31, Predominantly. DOWN.—2, Hideous; 3, Oily; 4, History; 5, Redskin; 6, Hash; 7, Epitaph; 8, Infinitesimal; 9, Prime Minister; 15, Coram; 16, Swain; 20, Enamoured; 21, Brixham; 22, Footman; 23, Trivial; 27, Hind; 28, Scan.

ACROSS

1. One might expect two to make the rear half (4, 8)
9. Arctic ass (anagr.) (9)
10. An architectural term to take in one's stride (5)
11. They do the work (6)
12. Ducal vehicle (8)
13. Obliterate (6)
15. Not a summer missile (8)
18. Without a domino, perhaps (8)
19. They take the breath away and can be deafening (6)
21. Would he object to a red rag in the pond? (8)
23. Gold, by Jove! (6)
26. A possessor of a university degree at home, forcibly! (5)
27. For the five o'clock *al fresco* (9)
28. Imperfect façade? But the back may be intact (12)

DOWN

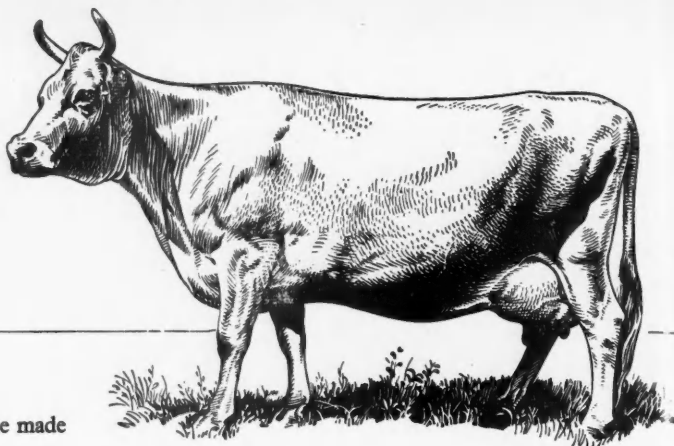
1. She-goat (anagr.) (7)
2. Senior turned Scandinavian (5)
3. Hills of the West (9)
4. "O! had I but followed the——!" said Sir Andrew (4)
5. Give credit to the fish in doing so (8)
6. Four-fifths of 26 is a German one (5)
7. Doubtless, it is preferred to a cold collation in the chicken run (3, 4)
8. Revolvers on the chimney tops: the result might be S.P.C.A. (8)
14. There is nothing strange about this spirit (8)
16. Musical instrument in water (5, 4)
17. Was the father of half a score who naturally were (8)
18. Chide a bird that having got up gets confused (7)
20. Yes, ring, and out the squirt will come (7)
22. "Is there anyone ——?" asked the songwriter about Dinah Lee (5)
24. The driver may cause a break with it (5)
25. Desert gully (4)

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.

The winner of Crossword No. 1191 is

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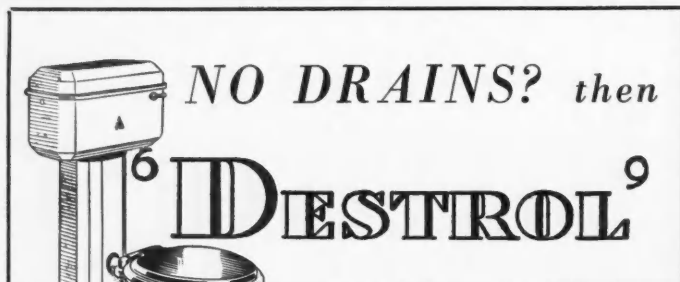
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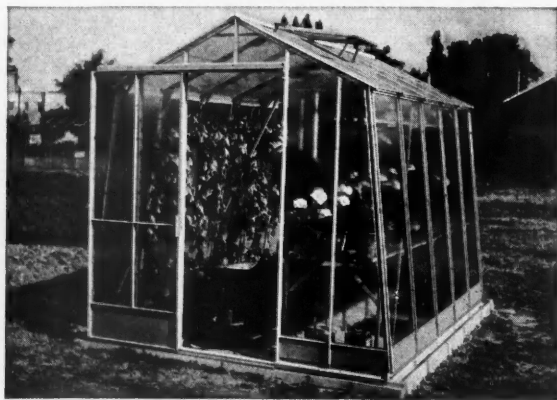
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FARMING NOTES

EARLY FROSTS

WHEN a spell of hard frost comes early in the winter some farmers are caught with potatoes and sugar-beet out in the open without good enough protection to save damage. In the last few days the sugar factories have had to deal with some frosted beet that was lying beside the road waiting for loading permits and in several cases I know the factories have given extra permits immediately to get this beet shifted. Frosted beet holds up the machinery in the factories, and the sooner it can be dealt with the better. Beet still in the ground does not take much harm from a short spell of frost, and it is remarkable also how potatoes that have not been lifted will escape damage. But I can never understand how any farmer can still have potatoes in the ground at the end of November, except of course when the autumn has been exceptionally wet and he has not been able to get on to the ground to clear the crop. Early winter frost stops ploughing for a time, but it greatly benefits the ground that has already been turned over, and this year an exceptionally big acreage was ploughed early. I always think, too, that a sharp frost at the beginning of the winter does a power of good to the pastures where there are rough patches of old herbage that is unsuitable to stock. A frost seems to soften this, and the cattle and sheep will now eat it. Such stuff cannot have any high feeding value, but it needs to be cleared for the sake of the pasture if the field is to continue in grass, and it is better out of the way if the land is to be ploughed in the spring. Now is the time to have soil samples taken, particularly lime tests, where rough patches show in pasture. It is surprising how much the lime content can vary from one part of a field to another, and this may be the limiting factor in output.

Pigs on Penicillin

FOR some time the Agricultural Research Council has been experimenting with penicillin and aureomycin to see if antibiotics will hasten the fattening of pigs. It has been found that pigs treated in this way fatten faster and take 5 per cent. less food to reach bacon weight. Further trials on a field scale are now to be made, and several farmers are co-operating. The Medical Research Council have been consulted, and they say the addition of penicillin to the diet of pigs entails no risk to human beings who eat the pigmeat. Here again we find that the further we get away from nature in our treatment of livestock the more ingenious we have to be in making good the deficiencies which artificial conditions create. Let pigs root about in a cattle yard and we need not trouble about penicillin.

Butter Buyers

IT is a strange state of affairs when Eire buys butter from New Zealand. I see she bought 6,000 tons last year. Yet we formerly looked to Ireland to send butter here. New Zealand has been developing fresh markets for her butter because other countries are willing to pay higher prices than we do, and she has been selling to Canada, Panama, Italy, Jamaica, Southern Rhodesia, the Philippines and Germany as well as Eire. Curiously enough New Zealand has also been selling cheese to Canada and the United States. This business has the attraction of earning dollars, but it is surprising that Canada and the United States have been buyers. Canada prides herself on making high-quality Cheddar cheese, and I understand she has a surplus that she would like to sell to us if we had the dollars to buy.

Agricultural Education

LORD CARRINGTON now takes the chair of a working party set up by the Minister of Agriculture to sort out the relations between local authorities and the N.A.A.S., both of which have a responsibility for agricultural education. The local education authorities run the farm institutes and the N.A.A.S. provides further technical education for farmers. There is a good deal of unnecessary duplication in the counties and some officials are working at cross-purposes. It will be much better in England and Wales when we return to the straightforward system which has been retained in Scotland, where the agricultural colleges teach the rising generation of agriculturists and at the same time give farmers advice on their day-to-day problems. The colleges and farm institutes are the natural centres for technical advice.

Investment in Agriculture

WHEN Mr. R. J. Charlton, Vice-President of the N.F.U., spoke to the Business and Professional Women's Club at Grimsby he gave some telling figures of the amount of investment required to step up food production in a big way. A million extra cattle represented an investment by farmers of £40 million; another million and a half acres under the plough represents an investment by the farmers concerned of another £30 million, and so it goes on. Accordingly the farmer must be allowed to earn and keep enough capital in business to make expansion possible, and Mr. Charlton urged that the political parties should agree to stick to a 10-year programme of expansion. He made this further point. "It is no good investing money in agriculture if we cannot get people to stay in the country. Country people are no longer prepared to be second-class citizens. We have to replace the standard of the well, the earth closet, the oil lamp and the bicycle ride on long winter evenings, by the standard of modern sanitation, piped water supply, electricity and a bus service at least two days in the week. It means good village schools, so the children will not suffer in their opportunities if they stay in the village. Switch them off to the town schools and they will get an itch for the bright lights and many will never come back."

World Wheat Prices

IT is to the credit of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers that the International Wheat Agreement has continued to this day. Its term expires next July, and I.F.A.P. is anxious about the future. World wheat production has greatly increased during the last 50 years, and much of the export trade has not been done on business terms. About 55 per cent. of the exports of United States wheat has been in the form of gifts or grants, and no one can say how long this charitable attitude to the poorer countries will continue. I.F.A.P. takes the view that the International Wheat Agreement, by which exporting and importing countries agree on quantities and prices, may disappear and international trade in wheat may revert to cut-throat competition—not between private traders, but between Governments. We shall not know the attitude of the United States to these problems until the new President has been installed and gets his team to work. So far the American Government, mainly at the instigation of the farmers' organisations, have given staunch support to the International Wheat Agreement, which has proved a stabilising factor in world trade. Many would be sorry to see it go.

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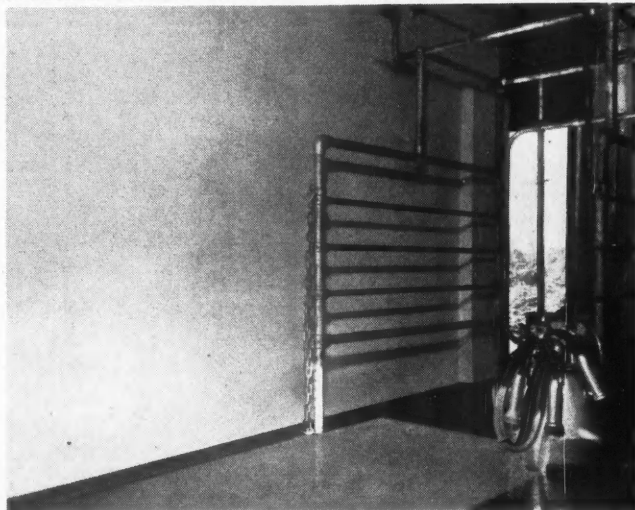
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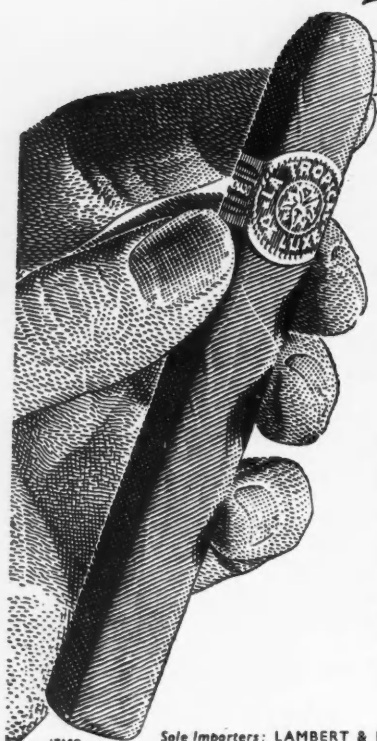
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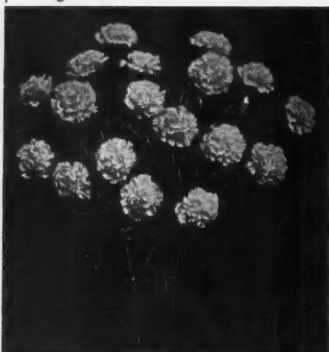
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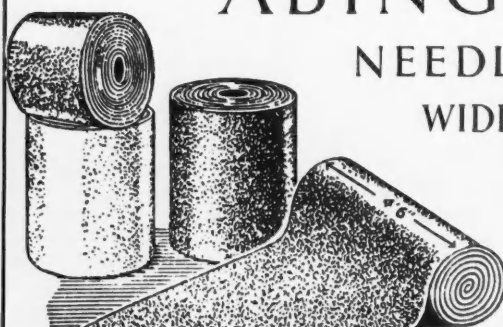
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THE ESTATE MARKET

A CATALOGUE OF DISASTER

THE need to give individual and sympathetic consideration to the many who, having submitted claims for loss of development value under the Town and Country Planning Act, took the amount of their agreed claim into consideration when buying or selling land has been stressed by Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, one-time chairman of the Central Land Board. The following letter from a reader gives some indication of the embarrassment that has been caused to many as a result of the recent amendments to the Act.

BOUGHT HIGH, SOLD LOW

"I SHOULD be obliged," the letter begins, "if you would call attention to the appalling position of those of us who, like me, have borrowed money to buy farms at a high price, relying on a claim on the Development Fund to bring it to an economic one. In my case, not only have I bought a farm at a high price, but I have also sold my house at a low one, retaining an agreed claim on the Fund."

"In the summer," the letter continues, "it was announced that we should get 80 per cent. of our agreed claims. Relying on a payment by new July of upwards of £10,000, I went on with improvements which I do not know how to pay for, let alone how to repay my loan. I would further point out that the Government valuer induced me to claim on what he called 'deferment,' which I took to mean that it would be many years before I could develop all my land. Now my claims have been 'deferred' and it seems very doubtful if I shall live to receive any payments."

"To sell part of this farm, if it were possible," ends this catalogue of disaster, "would spoil it and depreciate the rest; to sell the lot and buy another at an agricultural price would be prohibitive in expense, and also at any rate for the time being I very much doubt if the farm will fetch more than its agricultural value."

POSITION NOT DESPERATE

THE position in which the writer finds himself is no doubt unfortunate, but not, perhaps, as desperate as it might appear at first sight. So far as his farm is concerned, it is evident from the amount of the agreed claim that it has valuable development rights, and if the owner were called upon to realise the money he has borrowed, he could go to the local planning authority and apply to develop that part of the land to which the claim refers. If his request were turned down, he would be paid (towards the end of 1954) the full amount of his agreed claim plus accrued interest since July 1, 1948, the Appointed Day of the 1947 Act. Alternatively, if permission were granted and he did not wish to develop the land himself, he could offer it at an unrestricted price and buy purely agricultural land, using the difference in price to reimburse himself for the money spent on the first farm.

DEFERRED CLAIMS

SO far, so good. The passage in the letter that baffles me is that which refers to a "deferment." The normal interpretation of a deferred claim is a claim that was scaled down by the district valuer because some of the land involved was not ripe for development at the time the claim was made. In this case, however, the writer took over an agreed claim when he bought the farm, and once a claim has been agreed, the White Paper listing the amendments states, it will be met in full when development is refused. There is, however, one

exception, and that is where it says, "... provision will be made to ensure that no claim for compensation shall lie when planning provision is refused solely on the grounds that development is premature." And that, perhaps, is the type of deferment to which the writer refers. Even so, he is not without hope of realising the development value of his land, for the same paragraph of the White Paper adds that "it may be desirable to provide that in specified circumstances payment of compensation up to the full amount of the claim shall confer an option to acquire the land."

FAIR ENOUGH

TURNING from the farm bought at a high price to the house sold at a low price, in this case also the writer has kept his claim; he has nothing with which to reproach himself. "Successive Governments," says the White Paper, "have urged landowners that they should sell land at existing use value, keeping their claim on the fund. Where an owner did this the claim ought to be paid as soon as the amending legislation is passed, just as claims are to be paid where land has been bought at existing use value by a public authority." Admittedly the writer does not say that he sold the land—presumably land was involved, in view of the fact that a claim was agreed—at existing use value, and if he sold at a price somewhere between existing use value and unrestricted value he will receive "only so much of the claim as is needed to make up the price already received for the land to the amount of the 1947 unrestricted value." But that, after all, is fair enough.

£36,700 FOR CUSWORTH HALL FURNISHINGS

THE weeks immediately before Christmas are usually quiet so far as the property market is concerned, and this year has been no exception. But if no really notable house has changed hands recently, Messrs. Hollis and Webb's sale of the contents of Cusworth Hall, the late Lady Isabella Battie-Wrightson's home, near Doncaster, was certainly an occasion for those interested in antique furniture, and it yielded a total of £36,700. Among the individual prices paid were 2,300 gns. for a set of eight early Georgian mahogany chairs with contemporary woolwork upholstery, and 1,100 gns. for a set of Chippendale mahogany chairs upholstered in tapestry. A Georgian mahogany dining-room table went for 380 gns., a pair of Chippendale mahogany card-tables for 240 gns., and a Queen Anne bookcase for 400 gns.

The highest individual price paid for plate was 1,900 gns. for a gold presentation cup dating from George I. Two pairs of silver entrée dishes, also dating from George I's reign, fetched £230, and three pairs of sauce tureens, of the same period, £315. The porcelain included a Crown Derby dinner service which changed hands at 95 gns., and the outstanding feature of a valuable collection of books was an *Atlas Major* by De Wit which sold for £145.

WHERE HAMPDEN FELL

A HOUSE that may not be of great importance architecturally, but which has strong historical associations, is the Dower House, at Easington, South Oxfordshire, which has been sold by Messrs. E. J. Brooks and Son. It stands on the edge of Chalgrove Field where John Hampden, who defied Charles I's "ship money" tax, was mortally wounded in 1643.

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NEW BOOKS

SEARCHLIGHT ON RELIGION

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

ONCE wrote that all the great disputes and persecutions of the churches have been about theology, not religion. Theology embodies what you "believe in," or think you do. Religion is what you live by.

Dr. C. A. Alington, towards the end of a long life, seems to have come to much the same conclusion. In *A Dean's Apology* (Faber, 12s. 6d.) he writes: "Christian doctrine exists to create the Christian life, and any particular doctrines . . . have only a secondary and relative value according as they help us to live it. This suggests the distressing conclusion that almost all Christian disputes have been, and

what is the mark of this new life: that should make a Christian a different sort of person from one who is not a Christian. He argues it out something like this. The most obvious instinct of a human being is the instinct of self-preservation. Yet, side by side with this, is the odd paradox that what men most admire is conduct which flies in the face of this universal instinct. This admiration is itself an instinct, overriding the other. "The most characteristic, and the most surprising, instinct which man possesses is his belief that disregard of self is the greatest of virtues." Whence comes this, and what is it

A DEAN'S APOLOGY. By C. A. Alington (Faber, 12s. 6d.)

CALL IT EXPERIENCE By Erskine Caldwell (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d.)

AMBUSH FOR THE HUNTER. By F. L. Green (Michael Joseph, 12s. 6d.)

THE BOY WHO SAW TO-MORROW. By Ian Niall (Heinemann, 12s. 6d.)

are, concerned with relatively unimportant subjects. If we confess, as we surely must, that the religion of a learned Cardinal and that of an ignorant Salvationist are judged, in the sight of God, not by the quantity of their respective belief, but by its quality—that is to say by the effect which it produces in their daily lives—we are, in fact, confessing the relative unimportance of sectarianism, whether it be the ancient and magnificent sectarianism of Rome or the humble sectarianism which preaches at a street corner.

The theme of this book, if I may condense it into a perhaps unpardonable brevity, is that religion is not something to be "explained," seeing that "Christianity has more in common with poetry than with law," but to be made manifest in the actions of a good life.

CREEDS AND THEIR DANGERS

Creeds have their place, but they have also their dangers. The casket of a creed is perhaps not the best container for the wind that bloweth where it listeth. The world to-day is hungry, harassed, anxious and bloodstained because of nothing but an argument about political and economic creeds, and I imagine that most of the hungry sheep who look up and are not fed are saying in their hearts "A plague on both your houses." The spectacle should provide warning enough to the churches, and there is wisdom in Dr. Alington's argument that "we are much more concerned to preach sermons and to write books in explanation of the Creeds than in exposition of the good news which Christ brought and of the new life which He expected His followers to lead."

It is the absence of this "new life" that causes Dr. Alington dismay. "Would it be wrong to say," he asks, "that the vast majority of those who profess and call themselves Christians in this country limit their obligation to the acceptance of certain doctrines?"

This leads Dr. Alington to enquire

if not a revelation of the nature of God? When this God-given instinct overrides the instinct of self-preservation, a man has entered into the "new life."

So that, when it is effectual, a Christian life means disregard of self, not as a tough and penitential way of living, but as something which comes with a happy inevitability. What the Gospels call "serving the brethren." Dr. Alington writes: "There is no conceivable doubt that (so far as conduct is concerned) Love was the moral message which Christ came to bring, or that it was the test which He proposed for His disciples: a faith in Him preached without emphasis on this obligation is sterile." It was after Jesus had given his example of humble service by washing the disciples' feet that He said: "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." All through this analysis it is on the importance of doing, following, knowing—if you like, on religion being the outcome of theology—that Dr. Alington insists.

THE HEART OF THE MATTER

It is good to find such matters discussed in the clear unpedagogic prose that we have here. The book is easy to read, and I hope it will be widely read. It says a lot that needs saying, and says it in a way that anyone can understand. It is odd that one needs to emphasise that, but so it is. We have travelled a long way—backwards—from the time when Christian truth was first expounded in simple words to simple men on the seashore and in the cornfields. It was then something designed to move the heart and affect the life. Too often now it seems designed to secure a university doctorate. We could well do with a bit more of Billy Bray and bit less of Niebuhr. Dr. Alington is right: religion has much more in common with poetry than with systematised thought. When Tennyson wrote of "believing where we cannot prove" he had the heart of the matter,

especially if we understand that the heart has its reasons as well as the head. Anyway, this must end on a personal word to Dr. Alington: a word of thanks for a book that rejoiced me and did me good.

SUCCESS AND ITS PENALTIES

Mr. Erskine Caldwell, who writes *Call It Experience* (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d.), is best known as an American novelist. His first published novel was *Tobacco Road*. In this present book, which is a record of his life as a writer, he tells us that it didn't do well. "The advance royalty was barely earned, which meant there was slight prospect of my receiving any money from it that year, and I could not keep from worrying about how I was going to support my family." However, odd and unexpected things happen in the world of books. (Don't forget that Bennett's *Old Wives Tale* was a "flop" in this country till America discovered it).

Somebody thought *Tobacco Road* could be turned into a play, and that was one. The critics were not impressed when it appeared on Broadway. "It was generally believed that the production would have a life of only one or two weeks." But the curtain was turned, and then nothing stopped it. "When it finally closed it had had a continuous run in New York of seven and a-half years." Both in France and England the play ran for more than a year, and it appeared in 13 other countries.

And so, financially, Mr. Caldwell has nothing to complain about. (One of his books, in a cheap edition, sold 5,000,000 copies in four years.) He was soon up to the ears in the fantastic world in which a successful writer can become engaged if he wishes to do so; a world in which long-distance telephone calls summon you to Hollywood, or send you to some spot where a film is "on location," or launch you forth on a lecture-tour or a "bond-selling" expedition. It all sounds dreadful—the secretaries, the aeroplanes, the "reserved accommodation" on trains and in hotels; not a bit like a quiet old man doing his best with the resources of his own mind at Max Gate, Dorchester.

It is with all this side of the modern writing game that Mr. Caldwell's book is concerned. There is nothing of his personal life in it. One thing that must be admired is his resolution. Having thrown up his job as a reporter in Atlanta, determined to live as a writer of books, he endured years of labour and poverty before the tide turned for him. Anyone thinking of following his example would do well to read this book and find out what may be involved, bearing in mind the possibility that it may not end, as it did for Mr. Caldwell, in cakes and ale.

CAVIAR AND CHAMPAGNE

He visited Russia, found that several of his books had been published there, and that, so long as he spent the money in the country, he was entitled to draw his roubles. He did this at a ceremony where "iced black caviar was served in large crystal bowls; and soon waiters were bringing in pink and white champagne." Caviar followed caviar. "The supply of iced champagne seemed likewise to be unlimited. Towards evening, chocolate candy and syrupy Georgian coffee were served." Then "a cashier and his assistant entered the conference-room carrying bundled roubles." If this is how the proletariat dictates to its bosses, who can complain?

THE SPY AND THE CHEMIST

In any novel by Mr. F. L. Green you will find phrases that show the author to have a penetrating mind. In *Ambush for the Hunter* (Michael Joseph, 12s. 6d.) you will find "Her commonsense was alert and far-sighted enough to discern the inner stupidity of evil," and concerning one of those modern smart-alecks who have plenty of brains and energy, but who can't resist the little shady tricks that spring from self-interest, he speaks of "the energetic chaos of his character." The novel is about a woman spy, sent, in the guise of a refugee from Communism, to ferret out the secrets of a famous English research chemist. The girl is well done, but the chemist, Fawley, is alas! a shadow who makes no impact on the reader's mind. I was at a loss, too, to understand the part of Pulmer in the book. He is a reporter who sees Miss Droumek arrive and suspects her from the first. He is built up into a character who should have importance; then he all but disappears and has no real place at all. I do not think this one of Mr. Green's better novels, but he is so much in advance of most of his contemporaries that I read it at a sitting, carried forward by that impetuous excitement, equally of the mind and of the physical action, that is the mark of all he writes.

A CHILD'S FORESIGHT

Little Jimmy Marsel, in Mr. Ian Niall's novel, *The Boy Who Saw To-morrow* (Heinemann, 12s. 6d.), is a tragic character—a child with foresight. What he saw in his "visions" always happened precisely as he had foretold, and this knowledge before the event was always of disaster. It alienated him from his father; it thrust him among strangers who sought to use his gift for personal profit, and, finally, it involved him fatally in one of the catastrophes that he had foreseen and foretold.

If he knew and foretold, could not something have been done to avert the blow of fate? This to me was the crucial question of the book. Mr. Niall's answer is, "No." Once it had been seen in future time, present time must inevitably catch up with it and include it in the total of all things. This is convincingly carried out. Tragic though the theme is, it has its accompaniment of humour, especially in the domestic scenes between Uncle Dick and Aunt Kate.

A TRAVELLER IN PROVENCE

JAMES POPE-HENNESSY, the author of *Aspects of Provence* (Longmans, Green, 18s.), has travelled widely in Provence. The Roman Triumphal Arch at Saint Rémy, the ruins of Les Baux, the church at Les-Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer, the cave of St. Mary Magdalen in the Sainte-Baume—he has seen these and all its other notable sights and brought to each a keen sense of atmosphere and a mind well stocked with literary associations. Yet his account lacks something of the spontaneity and personality that one expects of a writer who seems to agree that the secret of successful travel is to go alone. Nor is the reason far to seek. His knowledge of those who have visited Provence before him and recorded their several impressions is his undoing. Instead of concentrating on his own reactions to, say, Arles, the Pont du Gard, or the Roman theatre at Orange, he quickly brings on Henry James, Smollett and Lady Blessington to help him out. In short, a little more of the author and a little less of Mérimée, Stendhal, the Brownings and the rest would have improved this otherwise admirable book. J. K. A.



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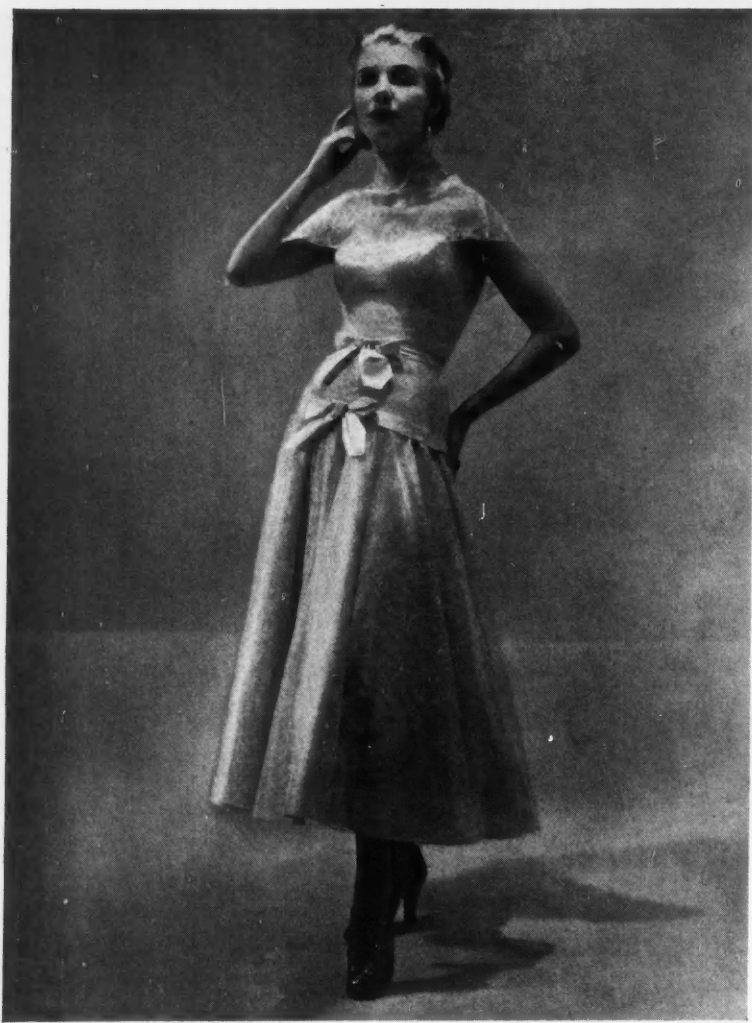
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A WINTER FOR STOLES



Gossamer lace in shell pink is used for one of the short evening dresses that are nearly ankle-length this winter. The circular stole can also be slipped lower over the shoulders, making short sleeves and a rounded décolletage. The skirt is held by bands of pink satin ribbon and then swings into full gores. Susan Small

Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

WHETHER slender of skirt or bouffant, the additions to the party frocks of this winter, or indeed to a dress of any kind, are graceful, different and very varied. The foremost novelty is the circular stole that is shown alike with either type of silhouette and with short as well as long dresses. With a tulle picture dress, a broad circular, lightly sequinned band of tulle or gossamer lace is slipped over bare shoulders, making either a high-necked transparent top or a draped dipping collar or fichu; for the slender sheath dress in a matt silk or velvet the circular stole will be in a supple fabric, often silk jersey or chiffon and worked all over with little tassels of chenille or beads, or with a lattice design or dots of pearl. This stole is then pulled forward into a deep folded cowl leaving a bare V and a broad bare horizontal band at the back above the strapless bodice, or the position is reversed and the stole is attached to the centre of the bodice in front and allowed to fall into folds at the back. And it looks equally smart over a plain high-necked day dress.

A stole is every bit as smart with a halter décolletage or one that has narrow shoulder straps, when it can be slipped under so that

(Right) One of the fashionable circular stoles in old-rose coloured satin worn with a dress in teal that is embroidered on the bodice with drop beads in gilt and round copper stones. The sash is backed with the rose, drapes round the hips, folds over and then hangs to the floor, showing a flash of the rose lining. Roeliff and Chapman



The wide-fringed Empire stole, in a fine crisp silk, is old gold striped with ice blue and black. It is worn with a dress in pure wild silk in which the natural uneven thread makes an attractive rough surface. This dress is old gold in colour and features the 1952 length, nearly reaching the ankle. Frederick Starke

the dress, usually a plain one in taffeta or velvet, is covered right up to the neckline and can be worn in the afternoon. Another way is to drape a circular stole over bare shoulders in such a way as to make narrow folded sleeves and a deep ruched band across the front and back, or it acts as a frame to a low U-shaped back décolletage on a sheath dress that is reminiscent of the nineteen-thirties.

The long stoles that sweep to the ground in satin are Empire in feeling and make most dramatic additions to a simple clinging frock, whether an ankle-length dinner dress or one that is shorter. The colour contrasts are equally dramatic. Long brilliant jewel-coloured stoles in a stiff gleaming satin can be looped over the arms or slipped through a narrow belt in front, when they will stream to the hem and fold over the bodice in front, covering it completely. Over picture dresses they are worn more like a fur pelerine. The striped silk stoles are so broad as to be almost shawls and can be looped and worn in many decorative ways, either as a wrap, a bolero or a long streaming stole. They are often

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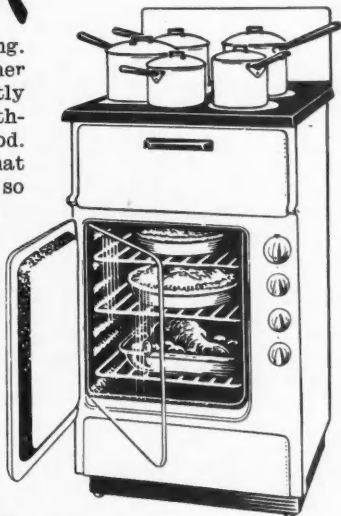
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This handsome dress in a rayon lace has been especially designed for the larger woman. It can be ruby red or bottle green and has a becoming gathered top and a skirt that flows gently from the waist so that it slims. Roerliff and Chapman



matched by gloves and worn with a contrasting frock.

Chiffon and tulle stoles of equal dimensions look delightful over dresses in a stiff gleaming silk or velvet. The gauze sari scarves in rainbow colours worked with a glinting line of gold thread at intervals and in shadow plaids and stripes are enchanting over a dark frock. So are the white stoles that have become an international fashion craze. These are worked in one-ply wool or chenille, in angora or ribbon or a mixture. They are often as fine as gauze and are always delightful to wear and most becoming. There are gossamer wool stoles in a leaf or feather design with a sparkling sequin here and there, worked in bands or garlands joined by a narrow plain band, the whole being mounted on chiffon. Others are looped or worked in openwork ladder patterns, as light almost as Chantilly lace.

JEWELLED belts and girdles are another of this winter's accessories. Broad-shaped belts in black velvet are encrusted with fabulous cabochon stones; narrow belts worked in Greek key patterns or in leaves outlined with gold thread. Still narrower

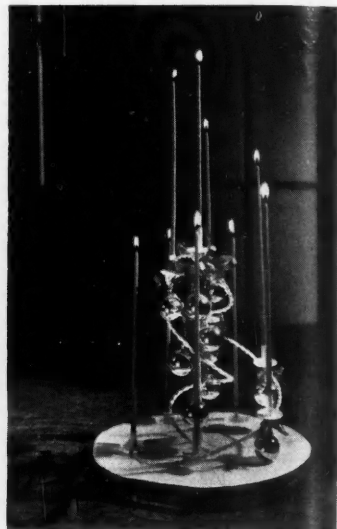
jewelled girdles loop round the waist and fall almost to the knees of slender frocks.

The play with cowl collars continues throughout the winter fashions. Coats in the softest tweed or in the woollens like shawls with knobbed or looped surfaces look most dramatic in black or rich jewel colours with a deep collar shape like a sling fore or aft. The coats are fitted sleekly to the waistlines with moderate hemlines and worn with close caps shaped like acorns or turbans wound as intricately as a Maharajah's and made from clinging jersey or velvet. Sometimes the collars are separate, so that the coat can play two rôles and be worn with other fur pieces or scarves. Then there are the completely circular fur stoles which slip over the shoulders of a frock or coat in a smooth woollen and are worn pulled down into many folds.

For informal parties, the plain cardigans and sweaters cling to the figure and burst into the same mass of folds about the shoulders. Some are scooped out to a low oval neckline with a scarf folded or looped round the edge; others dip to a low V with a sling scarf that can form a cowl collar, or

(Right) The spiralling candelabrum holds long slender red candles in white and silver holders decorated with red ribbons and silver balls. Constance Spry

(Below) A Christmas decoration or table centre; a woodland scene with gnomes and birds, made from coloured crêpe paper, and large green crackers is lit with fairy lights. Fortnum and Mason



be folded back and held by pins on either side of the chest. A plain wool jersey may have a stole of angora sewn here and there with a glittering jet bead or sequin. Others simply shaped have embroidery massed either on the square yokes or on their raglan sleeves; or they are almost solid with embroidery below a plain yoke.

The sweater in gossamer wool lace has re-appeared in the smart shops, exquisitely worked by hand from one- or two-ply wool or made

from the new wool lace, a lovely fabric as fine, light and warm as a cashmere shawl. These sweaters, warm as well as chic, are a godsend for our climatic conditions. For hot rooms, there are equally alluring examples in lace, in lace and tulle, newest of all in nylon ribbon, worked all over into a close herring-bone pattern, or in a plain and close pattern with a deep horizontal band in a less dense design placed immediately above the waist. The necklines are simple V or ovals, and an inch or two of sleeve is worked in one with the top. These sweaters are smartest in black or navy, in beige or mushroom.

The slender sheath frocks in this nylon ribbon work are one of the big successes of the New York winter season, smart as well as comfortable and the perfect dresses to pack. The nylon does not give a jot, and, of course, it can be washed and dried with the greatest ease.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS

(Left) Pine green braganza makes an elegant full-skirted dress with a simple halter décolletage that slopes from the armpits. Braganza is a pure silk gauze with a texture of varying densities that is sometimes opaque, sometimes nearly sheer. It has a matt surface, does not crush and can be dressed up for a big party or played down on an informal occasion. Frederick Starke

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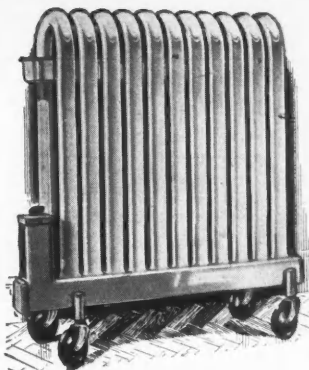
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